PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,870—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 7 P.M. 1903.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd May
M. L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,055	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 16th May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd May.

and

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 1st June.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 22nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. "KURDISTAN," 3,036 Tons, A. 1, at LLOYDS, SAILING on or about the 23rd MAY, will take CARGO to the following Ports ;—FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, or NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

Accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers at a Moderate Rate. No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.

For full particulars of FREIGHTS and PASSAGE apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
18th May, 1903. Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged ;—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
‡KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	12th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin.	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.
To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

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105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
" a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina) Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be PAID for the last half year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs. 12-8-0 per Share at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st day of May, 1903, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 6th May, 1903.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

BEST QUALITY

RUBBER TYRE

FOR

1¾" CHANNEL............	Rs. 2- 4	per foot.
1¼" Do.	" 1-12	"
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel.......................	" 10-	per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE

BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE only ADDRESS of the ROSERY DAIRY and POULTRY FARM is now 25, PAREL TANK ROAD. Telephone No. 1015. Price Lists on application to the Manageress, Mrs. E. BAKER.

TO LET.—The BACK PORTIONS of ARTHUR HOUSE, No. 5 Wellington Lines, at considerably Reduced Rents of Rs. 95, 100, 105 and 115 for the Ground and Upper Floors respectively. Apply to A. J. BILLIMORIA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

PANCHGANI RACE VIEW HOTEL ANNEXE — Reorganized — Best site, comfortable accommodation. "First Class Chef." 40 years standing. "Every kind of Cooking—Soup, Entrees, Sweets, Pastry, &c., PRONOUNCED FIRST CLASS" as certified by Mess Officers and P. O. Club, &c., Intending visitors should apply to MANAGER. Terms Rs. 120 per month, longer period, less.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLISTS.—We have 1,200 LAMPS and 1,500 BELLS in our Godowns. Select the best. Lucas's Lamps, from Rs. 2-8; Bells, from Re. 1-4.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as h takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "465 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	5	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

Beauty

FOR keeping the SKIN COOL, preventing and curing Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Freckles Insect Bites, Wrinkles, Sore Eyes, Rashes, etc. there is nothing as harmless or as efficacious as "ICILMA NATURAL WATER." Sold by Army and Navy Stores, Bombay and Calcutta.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN.

DRY GIN }
OLD TOM } Rs. 21 per case.
HOLLAND }
GENEVA. }

FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.

THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD.

AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

s substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK
BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER
BERNDORF MW
MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 19.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 13/16	= — 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 13/16	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	24 5/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	54 3/4	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-18	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·46 1/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·88 1/8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10 3-4d.

Wheat Club No. 1, 31 1-4. May-June. Sellers quiet.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 May-June. Sellers quiet. Tone steady.

Linseed—Bold 42 1-4 June-July. Business done Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm. Manchester firm. Higher prices asked checks business. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·44 plus 18. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·07	6·04	6·00	5·83
+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	4·92	4·81	4·80	4·75
— 4	...	...	+ 1	...

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port........................	10,000 bales.
Do. last year........................	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. do. Continent........................	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·85
Futures, month of July	11·44 + 27
Do. do. December	9·18 + 28

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 9/16
Futures, month of August	11·75 + 10
Do. do. November	9·06 + 27
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th May 1903:—

Cotton	14,781 bales.
Wheat	56,358 cwts.
Linseed	28,574 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	29,253 "
Gingellyseed	9,057 "
Poppyseed	9,351 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	5,903 "
Rice	35,563 "
Myrabollams	1,913 "
Cottonseed	8,595 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone slightly easier.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight; D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do		do		1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do		do	......	170 1-4
Marks 3 do		do	......	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			......	126
Shanghai 30 do		do	......	176
Japan 30 do		do	......	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement	Rs. 98-13

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th May		7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May		6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April		7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 5
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 12
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6 2
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 11
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	21 8

WHEAT—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28 8 0
Club No. 1............................	Rs. 30 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	23,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug..	Aug.-Sept.
6·17	6·14	6·11	5·93
+10	+10	+11	+10

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·38	5·03	4·92	4·92
+15	+11	+11	+12

Jan. Feb.
4·91
+13

COTTON.—Tone firm. There is a moderate busines passing for Export, and local mills are buying pretty freely. In the Sutta market rates are steadily rising and good Bhownugger for 25th May delivery closes at Rs. 204.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	180	170	163	25 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	189	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	188	179	...	do
Belati M G ...	196	186	...	do
Khandesh M. G.		182	174	do
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do } ...	197	188	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	204	194	...	do
Broach do ...	204	194	..	do
Bhownugger do ...	247	240	...	do
Do H. G. ...	224	215	...	do
S.-G. Dharwar...			233	do
Westerns...			214	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger............ 4 12-32

The Manchester Market has been firm, higher prices asked checks business.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols............	91 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers............	65 13-16
Bar Silver	25 3-16

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay........	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	46,000	100	100	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	16 pr. ct.	£40 to £41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 400

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock...	—	......	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £10 Shares	—	......	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry...	4,300	500	...	dvdRs 12	615
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	36,000	500	...	dvdRs 9	421 1-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR—May 15, at 4, Humayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of R E Dunbar, "Englishman" Office, of a son.

LAIRD—May 17, at Union Lodge, Sealdah, the wife of John Laird, of a son.

PYSTER—May 13, at Indore, the wife of Arthur H Pyster Survey Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FINDLAY—May 15, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of cholera, C F Findlay, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway aged 49 years.

McCULLAGH—May 16, at Jamalpur (Monghyr), Thomas McCullagh, late H E I C's), Bengal Artillery, aged 81 years and 5 months.

SHANNAHAN—May 11, at Sholapur, from pneumonia, John Vere, the dearly loved eldest son of John and Bridget Shannahan, aged 13 years and 7 months.

WINDROSS—May 16, at Jubbulpore, after a short illness, Isabella, the wife of M Windross.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 6-28m, 6-48a. Low water, 0-45m., 0-27a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

ACCIDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—A piece of timber accidentally fell on the head of Kalu Kaval, aged 30 years, while he was working at the Government Dockyard yesterday morning, causing injury to his head. He is detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FRACTURE OF AN ARM.—Tukaram Laxumon, a Hindu boy, aged 16 years, employed at the Assur Virji Mills, Furgusson Road, while working at the mill on Tuesday afternoon, put his right hand into the mule machine while in motion to pick up a bamboo, and got his arm caught into the rim pulley, and fractured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his arm was amputated.

DACOITS AT BHAVNAGAR.—The weather continues cloudy at Bhavnagar, and heavy showers of rain fell on the 17th instant. The storm was accompanied with peals of thunder and lightning. A gang of dacoits are attacking the tongas going and coming from Palitana. In one instance the occupants were made to alight, and were peremptorily asked to surrender all they possessed. Afterwards their hands and feet were bound, and they were left in a ditch until a party of policemen came up and released them.

OBTAINING A WATCH BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Dagroo Limboo was charged at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, with obtaining a watch by false pretences and pawning it with a Marwaree. It appeared that, about four months ago, the accused borrowed the watch from the complainant, David Francis, by representing to him that he wanted it for a day on an important occasion, and soon afterwards pawned it with a Marwaree. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Heroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on the 23rd inst. Parcel mail for Japan close at 1 p.m.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Deigo Suarez, St. Marie, and Tamatave, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m, on the 26th and 27th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Wardha, via Tuticorin, Colombo, and Mauritius, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 27th instant.

AN ASTROLOGER TURNED A VAKIL.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplande Police Court, yesterday, Dayabhai Pranjivan, a native astrologer by profession, and Dewjee Narayen Janki, a Purohit, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Power, with causing obstruction to a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Three or four days ago Wamon Shivshanker Rate, a Small Causes Court bailiff, went to a shop in Satta Gully to execute a warrant against one Kanjee Oodhowjee. Accused No. 1, the astrologer, who happened to be at the shop, told the bailiff that he was a vakil, that he understood the law as well as he did, that he had no authority to arrest Kanjee, and that he should go away. No. 1 then called No. 2 to his assistance, and they both began to assault the complainant. A crowd collected at the spot. Mr. Fonseca, another bailiff, who was also there, sent for a police officer, and the accused were arrested. The Magistrate told the accused No. 1 that, instead of sticking to his profession of an astrologer, he pretended to be a vakil, and thereby got himself into this trouble. Both the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 30 each, or in default to suffer a fortnight's simple imprisonment.

ROBBERY AT ARAB GULLY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Yakub, Mohan Hari, Behari Harpal, and Abdul Hakim, the first three with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 117 and Rs. 257 belonging to Eduljee Byramjee, and Temuljee Eduljee, respectively, and the fourth with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The evidence showed that the first complainant was employed at the Alfred Theatrical Company. On the evening of the 8th instant he locked his room on the first floor of a chawl in Arab Gully, Grant Road, and went to attend to his duties at the theatre. He returned at about midnight, and found the room broken into and missed gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 117 from a box. While the complainant was thus busy in his room, Temuljee Eduljee, the second complainant, manager of the Victoria Theatre, returned to his room in the same chawl. His room also was broken into, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 257 stolen from a box. Information was given to the police who succeeded in arresting the fourth accused at Pydownie where he was trying to dispose of the stolen property. He gave certain information to the police which enabled them to arrest the other accused, and recover ornaments valued at Rs. 112 belonging to Eduljee. Other ornaments of the value of Rs. 8 belonging to Temuljee were also recovered. All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first and the second accused admitted three previous convictions against them. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, the second to two years and a half, and the third and the fourth to four months' each. The first two accused were ordered to report their place of residence to the police for a period of three years after their release from jail.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order in order to enable the insolvent to proceed with his petition. The application was opposed by Mr. Strangman on behalf of a Marwadi creditor on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing from 19th December, 1899, to 9th July, 1902, and that no hardship would be caused if the application was refused. His lordship, however, extended the time till the 1st July.

RE MAGANLAL TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted a further period of one month to file his schedule.

RE NOORMAHOMED HAJI OOMER.

Mr. Bayley applied on behalf of the insolvent for the usual interim order. Mr. Davar on behalf of an opposing creditor, Meherali S. Samji, opposed the application. He said the insolvent had not lodged all his books of account in the office of the Official Assignee as ordered by the Court on a previous occasion, and that he had concealed his property. The application was refused.

RE BHUGANDAS DAMODARDAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID NIMAZI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar applied for an order to examine Bibi Sakina, mother of the insolvent, at her residence on the ground of her being a strict pardanashin lady. Mr. Strangman opposed the application. It was arranged to take the lady's evidence at his lordship's bungalow on the 5th prox.

RE CHIMNAJI KHANDUJI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Davur, on behalf of Gbela Lokhamsi, the traders Chimnaji Khanduji and others were adjudicated insolvents.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges;—Sewji Ruttansy Thakar alias Dharumsy Sewji Thakar; Cowasjee Jamsetjee Nasir; Amoo Myan valad Facroo Myan; Suleman Kassum; Mrs. Frances Killer; and Ramji Jivraj.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE Final forecast of the wheat crop for 1902-1903 reads:—

Character of the season.—The autumn rains of 1902 set in rather late in the first week of July, and continued till the close of the month. In the first, and last weeks of August rain was fairly general, but in the second and third weeks there was a break over a larger part of the provinces. The rainfall of September was almost uniformly excellent. Light rain was also received in October in most districts. Little interference was thus caused with the preparation of fields for rabi sowings, moisture in the soil was sufficient, and the seed germinated freely. After this the season was unusually dry, and irrigation was resorted to on a large scale. The months of November and December were entirely rainless and were followed by severe frost. The rain which fell in the last week of January was pretty general and greatly benefited the unirrigated crop. The months of February and March were also practically rainless, and the wheat crop was gathered without any mishap.

Area.—The area under wheat grown alone amounts this year to 54,20,215 acres and that of wheat sown mixed with gram and barley to 15,05949 acres; corresponding figures for the preceding year being 50,41,302 add 14,20,527 acres. The total area under wheat amounts to 69,26164 acres as compared with 64,61,729 acres last year, showing an increase of 4,64,435 acres 7 per cent. If comparison is made with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the total wheat area of the present year exhibits in each case an increase of over eight lakhs of acres or about 14 per cent. The Meerut division alone shows a decline of 30,825 acres on last year's figures; in the other division there was an increase, which was largest in the, Rohilkhand and division, amounted to 1-4 lakhs of acres.

Conditions.—The winter rains, like those of the preceding year, were very scanty and the season unusually dry. Irrigation was however resorted to from all available sources and the crop continued very promising, except in the western divisions, where white ants, frost and dry west winds caused some damaged. In the Benares Gorakhpur divisions, and in Oudh the wheat crop has been very good—a full normal crop. Elsewhere it has been less satisfactory. In Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad it amounts to 90 per cent. and in Meerut to 85 per cent. of the normal. For the provinces as a whole they yield of wheat may be put down at 95 per cent. of the normal.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 23,85,223 tons compared with 19,53,568 tons in 1901-1902, and of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 5,87,274 tons. The total estimated out-turn of both pure and mixed wheat amounts to 29,72,497 tons, which is 24 per cent. more than the estimated yield of last year, and 33 and 45 per cent. more than the average yield of the preceding five and ten years respectively. The total estimated yield is the highest on record, and gives an average out-turn all over the provinces of 950 lbs. per acre, which does not appear to have ever been reached before.

Prices and trade.—The rabi harvest has been a good one as a whole; stocks of grain are ample and prices are easier than last year. The average price as reported from 9 selected districts for 1st May 1903, It is lower than that returned for the same date last year. Prices at the ports too are reported lower than last year.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 9th May 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th May 1903— GIPR system...	2,07,843	8,87,793	3,612	10,99,248
IMR do ...	52,336	1,58,157	434	2,10,927
Total...	2,60,179	10,45,950	4,046	13,10,175
Actuals for corresponding week ending 10th May 1902— GIPR system...	2,08,370	8,43,116	3,576	10,55,092
IMR do ...	86,728	2,53,664	488	3,40,880
Total	2,95,098	10,96,810	4,064	13,95,972
Increase or { GIPR	— 527	+ 44,847	+ 36	+ 44,156
Decrease... { IMR...	— 34,392	— 95,507	— 54	— 1,29,953

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,20,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	269	662	9	931
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	18,81,194	41,70,271	62,087	61,16,552
Total for 19 weeks...	20,01,194	44,75,271	66,087	65,45,552
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,847	2,83,980	1,157	3,96,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	241	616	3	860
Total to corresponding date do.	20,10,841	42,0 ,000	54,731	62,65,572

Increase for the week...... Rs. 32,716
Do. to date............ " 2,79,980

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	3,10,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	189	4	276
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	24,09,427	55,76,663	1,35,715	81,21,804
Total for 19 weeks...	25,46,427	58,86,632	1,42,715	85,75,804
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,513	3,92,562	6,542	5,45,617
Per mile of Ry. do.	89	239	4	334
Total to corresponding date do. ...	21,54,337	75,38,405	95,·21	1,00,88,163

Decrease for the week............Rs. 91,617
Decrease to date .... " 15,12,359

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May, 1903, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	3,000	27,000	....	30,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	191	....	212
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	51,255	3,63,804	2,31 8	4,17,377
Total for 19 weeks..	54,255	3,90,804	2,318	4,47,377
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year......	3,753	23,303	41	2,7097
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	165	......	192
Total to corresponding date do. ...	57,942	3,62,636	3,623	4,94201

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 2,481
Decrease to date............ " 13,457

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	18	23	..	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	6,329	4,467	22	10,818
Total for 19 weeks...	6,629	4,867	22	11,518
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	417	268	4	689
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	16	—	40
Total to corresponding date do.	8,031	6,523	55	14,609

Increase for the week .... Rs. 11
Decrease to date .... " 3,093

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain W J Dermody, will sail to-day, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Vasconia, 1,899 tons, Captain J Blanc, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Reunion, 6th May, in ballast.

THE steamer Salfordia, 2,361 tons, Captain E W Crisp, sailed yesterday for Havre and London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4,030 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, 23rd April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2,320 tons, Captain P Ivellich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, 23rd April, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Forbes, Mr Abdool Fazul, Mrs E F Cameron and child, Mrs Davey and infant, Mrs Climpson and infant, Mr Abdool Tammer, and 210 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Massilia, 2,744 tons, Captain G W Cockman, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr T C Naples, Mr and Mrs Otto and Mr W T Otto. For Shanghai—Major and Mrs Cleveland and Mr D Guzder. For Hongkong—Mr H Gill, Mr L G Fraser and Mr W M Anderson. For Colombo—Miss Brooke, Dr and Miss Cullen, Mr F D Mathews, Mr H Mountain, Mr Cadenback and Mr Van Sowerin.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive............	Comdr Hewett............	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur............	R I M
H M S Magdala	....	Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia............	....	Turret-ship
Investigator............	Comdr T H Heming............	R I M
Tenasserim	....	Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100...	......	......
Do No 102...	......	......
Do No 103...	......	......

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dalhousie......	Comdr Warden	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq.	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			E L & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Mazagon	3289	Phillips			P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			The Captain
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb	Calcutta	14-5	M M & Co
Simoom	2379	Collins			K N & Co
Zillah	3779	Rees			T M & Co
Bengali	3619	Bannatyne			T M & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart			The Ca[illegible]
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M [illegible]
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin			E T[illegible]
Haidari	1562	Hill			B & P S N Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summer			P & O S N Co
Onda	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Battersea B.	2171	Berryman			W & A G & Co
Gulf of Trindad	1604	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Sirsa	2610	Shepherd			M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Vasconia	1899	Blanc			W & A G & Co
Imperator	2320	Ivellich			A L S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4030	Pain			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Valetta	1937	McMorran	Hamburg	30-5	F M & Co
B	Provan	2560	Vasey	Hull	28-5	W & A G & Co
C	Neidenfels	3502	Zittlosen	Karachi	23-5	Glade & Co
D&E	Cy of Lucknow	2379	Miller	Karachi	21-5	K N & Co
F	Kurdistan	1929	Smith	Sidney	23-5	K N & Co
H	Hiroshima Maru	3282	Nagao	Japan	22-5	N Y Kaisha
K	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	25-5	M M & Co
M	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
N	Metis	2167	Marshall,	Fleetwood,	22-5	W&AG&Co
O	Muristan	1736	Moore	Hamburg	22-5	J M & Co
P	Bombay	2049	Chapman	Havre	30-5	J M & Co
Q	Dovedale	1854	Goodwin	Marseilles	23-5	W&A G&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	21-5	Sheph'd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Gulf Ports	21-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	30-5	K N & Co
2	Clan Maclean	1436	Fisher	Liverpool	30-5	F M & Co
3	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Dieppe	30-5	Ralli Bros
4	Ganges	2720	Sibbild	Amsterdam	23-5	W&AG&Co
6	Salfordia	2365	Crisp	London	20-5	W & A G & Co
7	Trieste	3203	Mecozzi	Kobe	23-5	A L S N Co
8	Massilia	2744	Cockman	China	20-5	P & O Co
9	Kirklee	2056	Dermody	Karachi	21-5	F M & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4200	Billett	Antwerp	30-5	K N & Co
12	India	4184	Vibert	Aden	23-5	P & O S N Co
14	Kerbela	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	26-5	M M & Co
15	Lonsdale	2043	Lee	Port Said	23-5	M M & Co
16	Afghan	1439	Dexter	False Point	23-5	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Katoria	661	Hirst	P Gulf	21-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Pekin	2523	Langden	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Vasconia s	Blanc............	Reunion, May 6
20	Imperator s............	Ivellich............	Trieste, May 3
	Kt Bachelor s	Pain	Cardiff, April 23

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Massilia s	Cockman......	Shanghai
	Salfordia s............	Crisp	London, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Katoria, Hirst, for Persian Gulf.
" Dermondy, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vasconia, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Kerbella, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The line steamer city of Khios arrixed at Suez from Bombay afternoon of 16th

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived Suez morning of 19th

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Tonkin which left Bombay on Sunday the 10th Inst. at 7 p.m, arrived at Suez on Wednesday the 20th Inst at 1 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Chioa from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—6 bales country tobacco D Ratilal and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Jetha Harchand; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 502 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 33 bales hides, A H Cassoon and Co; 4,003 cwt myrabollams, Gokuldas Madhowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—2,325 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 2,502 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 80 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers; 800 cwt wheat, Tata and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 840 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 480 cwt groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 13,342 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 826 cwt cottonseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 976 cwt rapeseed and 1,770 cwt poppyseed, Ernst and Co.

FOR HULL.

Provan s—1,674 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 1,500 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—4,000 cwt wheat and 4,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Vasconia s—4,650 cwt gingellyseed, 990 cwt poppyseed and 4,558 cwt wheat, John Fachiri; 5,997 cwt gingellyseed Forbes, Forbes and Co.

Dovedale s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,260 cwt wheat and 7,105 teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 gingellyseed, N Sundarji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Muristan s—330 bales cotton and 5,187 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,400 linseed, Tata and Co.

Valetta s—9,643 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co

Neidenfels s—225 bales cotton fly, J C Todywalla; 1,122 cwt rapeseed, Tata and Co; 35 cwt bone senews, R Kaderbhoy; 81 cwt gum, Punumjee Jethabhoy; 12 cases bristles, Hegerle Sutzer and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—114 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 125 cwt onions, S Ramjee.

Trieste s—60 bales twist, Talati and Co; 500 cwt onions, H O Aba.

YOU ARE SURE
of real WOOL and nothing else
if you deal with us.
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
Our TUSSAH SERGES are
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
a luxury, some say a necessity,
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to stand daily washing if required,
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WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

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Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and
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Samples on application.
The above are the specialities
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LONDON.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

"KOLHAPUR CONFISCATIONS."

UNDER this title is published a quire and a half of printed foolscap relating the grievances of a Rajopadhye, one Meherban Narayanrao Appasaheb, as to his deprivation of office as the Kolhapur King's priest and the emoluments pertaining to that position. It is not a matter for surprise that, feeling himself aggrieved, he should express his sentiments in the plainest language he is master of, though perhaps the document is the work of another individual, less familiar with the phraseology which commends itself to diplomacy. In Native States it seldom happens that subjects place that reliance in the impartiality and justice of those in authority over them which is so common in British territory, and they rarely recognise the inutility of kicking against the pricks. Zulum is a weed which flourishes beyond all other herbs, so they believe, and that is why they are prone to appeal to the Paramount Power when decisions go the wrong way. At the same time it is never well to accept an exparte statement, no matter who makes it. It is more prudent still to insist upon hearing both sides of a question from a Native State. However it is purposeless to generalise. A year ago the King's priest of Kolhapur received a notification from the Nayab Khasgi Karbhari removing him from his hereditary office, stopping his cash income, depriving him of all manner of hereditary right to certain inam villages, and cancelling the criminal and civil powers, which had been conferred on him by virtue of his office. It is not pretended that this degradation was carried into effect without some ostensible reason. The priest, or his amanuensis, states his case. The religious services in the Kolhapur palace were customarily performed in the Puranic form; that is without any Vedic mantras. The Maharajah wished the Vedic form to be adopted, apparently believing that his status as a Kshatriya suffered in consequence of the omission of the mantras. "He stirred Kolhapur society to its very depths and an unseemly fight has been rigorously carried on for more than a year." This is, of course, merely figurative language, which in a document of the kind before us is a matter for regret.

That is not all. The writer says the Maharajah "started on a campaign of confiscation of private property." We fail to see how the use of the word "campaign" is justified, notwithstanding that the Rajopadhye was stripped of every feather, and with him his underlings or assistants. The high priest assures us that he was unable to comply with the Maharajah's request to conduct the services in the Vedokta form, because his own community, Brahmin, threatened to excommunicate him if he did. The Maharajah defied the community by dismissing the high-priest and resuming his inams. Appasaheb applied to the Political Agent to intervene. The request was refused, although the applicant contended that the inams were personal inams confirmed as such by British officers, and that the Maharajah's act was ultra vires. On every point the Political Agent is against Appasaheb; the latter believing the Agent arrived at this conclusion "by means of an over-subtle distinction which ignores altogether what was done when the succession inquiry was held by his predecessors in office." Appasaheb will not admit that his was a service inam. Moreover the property was entered as personal inams in the State lists of alienated lands. So sure was he of his title to the property that he sought to strengthen his claim to a revocation of the Maharajah's order by submitting his case to Mr. Inverarity, the eminent Bombay counsel, for opinion. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Inverarity is with Appasaheb. He is of opinion that the Maharajah had not the power to resume the inam lands, that the British Government is pledged to advise restoration, and is bound to interfere. He holds that the grants were personal to the grantee and not to the holder of the office of Rajopadhye. Hence the tug-of-war. Appasaheb submitted Mr. Inverarity's opinion to the Political Agent, but that official assesses it at very little. Indeed he dismisses it in these words: "An opinion, based upon exparte statements, of a counsel, not necessarily expert in Political and Revenue questions, has no special value of its own," a sentence, by the way, which will provoke a smile whenever it is read in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Inverarity's opinions are not so easily disposed of here.

In the due exercise of his discretion the Political Agent, Colonel Ferris, declines to advise the Maharajah to restore the lands and villages. He is of opinion that the refusal of Appasaheb to conduct any ritual "save that of the Puranic reserved for Sudras and other low caste Hindus" and his subsequent absence from the palace justified his removal from office. There can be no doubt of that. But Colonel Ferris holds that the lands were held for the performance of a specific service, which service Appasaheb declined to perform, and as a consequence the lands are forfeited as the service had not been commuted. If they were granted for specific services the forfeiture was also just. Colonel Ferris does "not think a perusal of the sanads bears out the interpretation now sought to be put upon them that they conferred lands as free gifts which thus became the private property of an individual." A "perusal" bears out nothing. We should like to know what the text of the Sanads conveys. Appasaheb's translations are said to be disingenuous and made to suit his arguments. Colonel Ferris's translation is described as over-subtle. Three different translations are given, varying from each other in very little degree except that the one is more ornate than the other, and that Colonel Ferris's reading of the original Marathi is that the gift was made "in consequence" of the recipient being the family priest and performing six-fold Brahamin duties; it was, therefore, necessary for the Maharajah to make him well off in every way, "and for this reason and to that end we have given you the village of Maharul." If that be the correct version Colonel Ferris is undoubtedly right in holding that the gift is made because Appasaheb was the family priest, and in order that in that capacity he should be well off, and so forth. We hesitate to believe that so very holy a man as the King's priest would be guilty of misrepresentation, just as much as we do to assume that so learned a counsel as Mr. Inverarity gave his opinion without fully and thoroughly going into the pros and cons of the case. We would not say that it is valueless. Whatever his acquaintance with political and revenue questions he has a great reputation and the traditions of an honourable profession to live up to and would not descend to a slipdash opinion. That fact only would induce us to urge that the complaint be more fully investigated, and that the Bombay Government, in the exercise of its powers, shall order such inquiry as is called for. It will be wise both in the interests of the Maharajah and of his subjects that charges of the kind, which are being laid against him, shall be thoroughly investigated, and that it shall be made clear by impartial judges whether Appasaheb is the victim of oppression, a martyr to religious conviction—or something else.

INDIA'S VOLUNTEERS.

A GOOD deal has been written recently on the inefficiency of the Indian Volunteering system, and the latest contributor to the discussion is Mr. F. Lowaine Petre, late of the Indian Civil Service. This gentleman contributes to the current number of the "Empire Review" a well considered article in which he attempts to fathom the reasons for the many obvious defects which are associated with the Indian Volunteer system at the present time. He points out that the need for discipline, which is one of the chief features of the Volunteer service at home, is accentuated in India. The Eurasian, who is the chief component of the Volunteer forces of India, is naturally of an irritable disposition, and is apt to resent any admonition on the part of his superior officer. It very often happens, moreover, that the superior officer is the inferior of the man he is called upon to admonish in the office, and this makes things still more difficult. The natural upshot of any serious attempt at discipline with the forces constituted as at present is that the volunteer resigns. There is nothing to prevent him doing so; his service is voluntary, and if he is not getting anything out of his service he does not feel inclined to take censure in the proper way. This is an inevitable outcome of any Volunteer system and we do not see how it can be avoided other than by a complete change in the character of the men who constitute the Volunteer forces in this country. Mr. Petre believes that a good percentage of the men who join the Volunteers do so, because it gives them a chance of rifle practice, and also the use of a rifle on their own account. Eventually they may be able to make money out of their shooting, and that is another inducement. Some join on account of the outfit which they obtain and others because it gives them access to the social functions promoted by the various corps. If the Volunteer forces of India are inspired by such sordid motives as this, it certainly does not speak well for the discipline that may be expected from them, nor for their attitude when engaged in actual defence of their homes and country. One is bound to say that there is a good deal of false sentiment in what is said and written about the loyalty of the Volunteer, and yet one would like to feel that patriotism did enter, if to ever so small an extent, in the calculations of the men who shoulder arms in the Volunteer ranks. Mr. Petra has hopes for the Eurasian Volunteer, however. He is far better material, he believes, than the Egyptian fellah, and although it has been a tedious task to imbue the latter individual with the proper military spirit, still the task has been accomplished. Finally, Mr. Petre exhorts the whole of the European community to volunteer. He would not be satisfied even with 90 per cent. of the European population; he must have the whole. Considering the issues that are at stake in a land like India and the danger that always exists of an outbreak in the outlying districts when a man must depend upon his military skill and experience to save his life and the lives of his family, there is a good deal to be said in favour of this exhortation though one is half afraid that at the present moment at any rate it is uttered in vain.

TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.

JUST recently the Government of Western Australia have been charged in the English newspapers with gross ill-treatment of the aborigines. These charges, if in any way true, would have reflected very seriously upon the administration of the colony, and it is, therefore, gratifying that the Agent-General of Western Australia has had his attention drawn to them, and has been able to throw some light upon the subject. It was asserted in the first place that the natives lived practically under conditions of slavery, and it was further stated that they were paid no wages, flogged with the cat and nine tails for petty offences, and coupled together in pairs by chains padlocked around their necks. It was also alleged that the food supplied to the aborigines was of the poorest quality, and that some of them had been observed eating offal. This is a fairly complete catalogue of iniquities placed to the account of those who have charge of the West Australian Government tram line where many of the black men are employed. The Agent-General, however, treats the matter very coolly. He contents himself with saying that the paragraphs which embodied the charges gave an entirely wrong impression. The adult natives, he points out, are not indentured, but are free agents, and sign agreements with their employers in the orthodox fashion and of their own free will. They are allowed six weeks' holiday in the course of a year, and during that period are permitted to go where they like, and do what they like. They are not paid, because to give them pay is worse than useless; they spend all they get on drink; and trouble arises both amongst themselves and with the whole population if they have recourse to intoxicants. Their rations, which are sufficient for themselves and their families, consist of meat, flour, tea, sugar, and tobacco. If they have been seen eating offal, the Agent-General says, in effect, that it is because they like it. They have other very interesting little ways which have probably given rise to wrong impressions amongst those who have not studied them and do not understand them. The only people, the Agent-General goes on to say, who are chained and padlocked, are murderers and criminals. In their case this is very necessary. Harshness on the part of a European is always the subject of the strictest enquiry and rigorous punishment. All this is very satisfactory, especially as the Agent-General lived for many years in the district in which the offences were alleged to have been committed. The whole incident proves the danger of a little knowledge, and shows the necessity of making the fullest enquiries before circulating serious charges such as these. The Australian black does not seem to be particularly amenable to the influences of civilization, and apparently he is rapidly becoming a non-existent feature of antipodal life, but it is gratifying to know that the treatment he receives at the hands of his white employers is not a contributing factor to his gradual disappearance.

NASIK ROAD SANITARIUM.

WE publish in another column the report of the Sanitarium for Women and Children at Nasik Road. It will be seen from this clear and businesslike document that the institution is doing good work in many directions. There are eleven cottages, each self-contained, which this year have accommodated 267 persons from time to time during the months that Nasik as a Sanitarium affords sensible relief to invalids. Being at a convenient distance from Bombay its salubrious climate makes it an ideal place during the depressing rainy season that reduces the health of residents in Bombay to vanishing point. The grounds round the Sanitarium add to its advantages, the eleven cottages that compose it being each separated at all points from the others. Some of the cottages are available for Europeans, of whom there are among us too many needing such cheap accommodation in a healthful climate for a few weeks as this institution can give people who draw infinitesimal stipends, and who are burdened for the most part with large families. To these the boon of a change of air, when sickness has weakened them, is impossible, except it be procurable at the very cheapest rate. Then there are some cottages reserved for Hindus and some for Parsees. These cottages are not as sought after as those for Europeans, the Hindus seeming to find it difficult to get about, and the Parsees being fortunate in having numerous other sanitaria, both in the suburbs of Bombay and at hill-stations. One of the cottages has been given temporarily for a residence for the superintendent who is an indispensable adjunct to the institution. An appeal for help in collecting a small sum—two thousand rupees only—for repairs to the cottages, is very wisely made by the honorary secretaries. To allow a sanitarium that is a god-send to crowds of poor people to get into disrepair for want of a trifling sum, which it will surely be the pride of the charitable community of Bombay to subscribe, would be foolish in the extreme. No doubt the generosity of the citizens is displayed in a thousand ways and benevolent calls willingly responded to year after year, but the extension of a hand to help this well-managed Sanitarium will not prove a heavy task. The service fees for the occupation of the larger cottages have been increased from ten rupees to fifteen, with the result that working expenses have been met, but any further enhancement would, it is feared, limit their utility, keeping in view the poverty of most of the people who apply for accommodation. From the number of those who have to be refused every year, a few additional cottages would be a wise addition, but at present the committee will confine their energies to collecting a sum sufficient to make repairs that have become imperatively necessary. A very few charitable people, subscribing ten rupees each, will easily meet this difficulty.

LORD and LADY CURZON, who have been spending the week-end at the Retreat, Mashobra, returned to Simla on Monday evening.

THE Punjab Government offices opened in Simla on Monday.

ON Monday the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal opened the Victoria Memorial Hospital at Darjeeling. The old building has been renovated, and a new hospital with separate examination rooms, eye-ward, etc., built, as a local memorial of the late Queen-Empress.

PLAGUE cases reported at Karachi during the week ended on the 16th instant were 152 and deaths 142; the total mortality from all causes being 219.

THE Government of India have called for a full and detailed report on the working of lorries and traction engine during the recent manœuvres and durbar camp at Delhi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL K. M. FOSS, who has just proved the existence of gold in handsomely paying quantities in a matrix not hitherto supposed to contain gold in India, is now making immediate arrangements to work it.

THE normal area under wheat in Bengal is at present estimated at 1,507,400 acres, while the area planted this year is returned at 1,445,900 acres only. The gross yield will, this year, amount to 501,000 tons as compared with 391,500 tons of the past year.

NEWS form the Seistan Boundary Commission shows that good rain fell there at the end of April, and that the Helmund is in high flood. The Commission is working on the north west frontier of the boundary, and the demarcation is not likely to be finished till the end of August.

MR. HAROLD H. MANN, the Scientific Officer of the Tea Association, left Calcutta on Sunday for Assam, where he will prosecute further enquiries into the problems connected with the manufacture of tea. The experiments with regard to the ferment which excited considerable interest, we understand, are likely to be carried much further, and as important results as those which have followed enquiry into questions relating to the cultivation of the tea plant may be confidently anticipated.

THE EARLY DAYS OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

BOYHOOD OF A GREAT PHILOSOPHER.

THE eighty-third birthday of Mr. Herbert Spencer occurred on April 30 and thousands of admirers united in wishing the aged philosopher many happy returns of the day. Mr. Spencer has been so merged in his own philosophy that very few of the incidents of his life are matters of public knowledge. He has never sought publicity, and even at the present time, when his fame is well established, he prefers to be left severely alone. There has lately come into our hands, however, says Mr. E. H. Rann in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the manuscript diary of one who enjoyed the intimate friendship of Mr. Spencer in his early manhood who was also well acquainted with Mr. Spencer's father, and who faithfully recorded his impressions of the distinguished pair.

Mr. Spencer, senior, was a tutor at Derby. On subjects of political or social interest he was a thoroughly independent thinker, and he was opposed even to the dictation by corporate bodies of systems of drainage. But in two respects he differed widely from his distinguished son. The diarist records "that I never observed in him any tendency to generalize or to draw any large deductions from his stores of detailed knowledge." Moreover we are told that on religious matters Mr. Spencer, senior, "was in the position of the learned among the clergy, who are hampered by their theology and think it dangerous to look over the walls within which their minds are imprisoned."

Herbert Spencer on the other hand was rigidly heterodox, aggressive in temperament, and always ready to expose the "absurdities" of theology; but tenderness towards his father's feelings prevented him from discussing religious questions in his parents' presence. "Looking at it from the standpoint of an orthodox Christian," says the diarist, "it would be a gross injustice to the father's memory to say that his early teachings in philosophy sowed the seeds in the mind of his son of those sweeping generalizations that have led him to denounce in his ruthless logical fashion the pretentions of all leaders of men who claim to be inspired."

At fourteen years of age Herbert went to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, to be educated. The diarist writes that "the reverend trainer found that he had a very intractable colt to train, one that kicked and plunged pretty freely when any mental pabulum was offered to him that was not suited to his digestion. When his uncle undertook to initiate him into the mysteries of his inertiæ, and told him in the language of that day that it was a property of matter by which it resisted motion, the young philosopher refused to accept the dictum, and pronounced it a fallacy. This attitude of the self-willed nephew did not suit the imperious uncle so the nephew solved the difficulty by taking French leave, and, steering due north, trudged on foot to Derby, accomplishing the journey in three days. He was not much encumbered by his cash, as I have reason for thinking that if it was all in copper he would not have needed two pockets to carry it in." This spirit of protest was probably inherited from that maternal ancestor who stood by John Wesley's side when the latter was suffering indignities at the hands of a mob.

A University career was out of the question, owing to Spencer's violent dislike of foreign languages, and he adopted the profession of civil engineering, which gave him the opportunity of preserving his much-prized independence of thought. From the staff of the London and Birmingham Railway, where he had been under Mr. Fox, the resident engineer, he took service under Mr. Moorsom, of the Birmingham and Gloucester line. "Massive and far-reaching in his views," "stern and unbending in his will, self-confident and self-centred to a fault—this was Herbert Spencer even at that early age twenty his character was wonderfully formed and strong. The result of his early training was to make him feel superior in mental ability to his colleagues at Worcester, among whom was the writer of the present diary. "His stern and somewhat harsh character stood forth in all its nakedness, as, at his then early age, he had neither tact nor knowledge of men sufficient wherewith to clothe his imperious temperament. He lived in an atmosphere of antagonism a Radical among Tories, a Democrat among aristocrats, an advanced Free Thinker among sturdy supporters of the Mother Church. But young, thoughtless, and careless as we were, we soon realized that a young fellow of keen and penetrating intellect had come among us before whom we could not hold our own in argument either in metaphysics or in engineering, when we presumed to differ."

Argument failed, and banter was tried for the purpose of teasing the young philosopher who, in his turn, sometimes replied with a practical joke ingeniously conceived. The diarist tells us of a trick of an amusing kind which Spencer played upon Hensman, the mechanical draughtsman.

"He inserted a piece of tracing paper daily inside the leather lining of Hensman's hat. In a few days the hat was a tight fit; remarks were made to the victim on the palpable enlargement of his cranium, which he varified by stating that his hat gave evidence of the truth of the observation by the gradual tightening of the fit. Great sympathy was expressed on the alarming symptom, and great fun was caused by Hensman's consternation."

In his way Spencer was excessively combative and supremely contemptuous towards those who differed from him. "We all came under the lash of his logic, and hated him most cordially for the moment. In our encounters he gave and received no quarter.

He held aloof from the society of ladies. He was never in love, regarding women in those early days as illogical and frivolous creatures. "His keen penetrating glance soon discovered faults in any girl and quickly chilled his admiration, and as he had no amiability or fund of emotional tenderness which would plead her cause, Cupid soon packed up his arrows and bow and fled away from so cold and stern a youth. . . . The woman that he would court is not often met with, for he has told me that it was a sine qua non that she must have beauty of countenance and grace of movement; her figure must be good and her manners attractive. She must be effeminate, of a high order of intellect, and yet not a bas bleu."

The diarist remarks that Mr. Spencer's rather frigid deportment has always done him an injustice, and led people to think that he was a cold, proud, unsympathizing man, "who would unhesitatingly gibbet you as an ass, while passing the steam-roller of his logic over your assertions." But to those whom he thought worthy he was neither cold nor unsympathizing; his friendship was enduring and disinterested. "One episode in his life illustrates the fact that deep down in his soul there is a fine vein of tenderness and good feeling. I allude to his devoted attendance upon his mother in her last illness. I was told by one of his friends who knew all the circumstances that his constant presence at her bedside was likely to injure his health. Nevertheless he persevered in it to the close of her life. He has described, to me a bedstead that he invented, the plane of which could be altered to any angle and could be clamped to retain its position so as to ease the pressure upon any point that the patient was lying upon.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has always been sternly independent. When his finances were at a low ebb in 1865 some of his American admirers sent him £1,500, together with a valuable gold watch which had a complimentary inscription engraved on the case. The watch he retained, but he refused to accept the gift of money. The American friends, however, were cuter than the philosopher. They invested the sum in the name of trustees for his benefit, and Mr. Spencer had either to take the interest or to allow it to remain idle; it could not be used by any other person. Again, when a movement was set on foot by Huxley, Tyndall, and other eminent men to enable him to continue his work, Mr. Spencer discountenanced the proposal, and it was dropped.

Time, however, has softened whatever acerbities he possessed, and brought his real character to the front, and on the eve of his eighty-third birthday there are signs that Herbert Spencer is understood better than in the days when a Scottish minister called a prayer meeting at the hotel where both happened to be staying, for the purpose of freeing the place from the contamination of the philosopher's presence.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

LORD ROSEBERY ON PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

FREE TRADE NOT A DIVINE DISPENSATION.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Burnley yesterday, questioned the possibility of a practical scheme of preferential tariffs which would really bind the Empire closer, and also whether the advantages would counterbalance the detriment to our foreign trade and foreign relations, but pending the details of Mr. Chamberlain's policy he preserved an open mind. He did not, he said, regard free trade as a divine dispensation.

AUSTRALIA AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

DIFFIDENCE OF THE PRESS.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY PREMIERS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Australian press is disinclined to endorse Mr. Chamberlain's preferential policy, but the Premiers discuss the proposal in a cordial spirit.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN COLONIAL PORTS.

THE SQUADRON AT COLOMBO.

NO RESTRICTIONS INTENDED.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Lords Lord Crewe asked for information regarding the restrictions for the admittance of foreign warships to our Colonial ports. Colombo, his Lordship said, was recently at the mercy of eleven warships potentially of a hostile power.

Lord Selborne in reply, said that the restrictions were abolished in 1893, and we were benefited largely by the hospitality of foreign Powers which mostly imposed no restrictions on their side. He believed the presence of the foreign squadron at Colombo was exceptional and arose from accidental causes.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE.

A UNITED STATES' COMMISSION.

OBJECT NOT BI-METALLISM.

A United States International Exchange Commission has started on a visit to the capitals of Europe in order to seek a monetary arrangement for terminating the fluctuation in exchange between gold and silver standard countries.

Mr. Hanna, a member of the Commission, has declared that the object of the Commission is not bi-metallism but the extension of the gold exchange standard.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO CHINA.

UNITED STATES' POLICY.

The Washington State Department has learned that Great Britain has notified to China that she is willing to accord the same terms as regards the Chinese indemnity as the United States.

It is semi-officially stated that the United States is prepared to insist to the end on American goods receiving the same treatment in Manchuria as Russian goods.

FIERCE ATTACK BY DERVISHES.

REPULSED WITH 300 KILLED.

LOSSES BY ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

An official despatch states that 1,100 of the Mullah's Dervishes fiercely attacked the Abyssinians on the 4th instant on the Webbe Shebeyli, and were repulsed, losing 300 in killed.

The Abyssinians lost thirty killed and wounded.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

ANOTHER SYMPTOM OF UNREST.

M. Bogdanovtch, the Governor of Ufa, has been assassinated.

This is another symptom of the seething unrest in Russia.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT.

THE KISCHINEFF OUTBREAK.

A GOVERNOR DISMISSED.

The Tsar has dismissed the Governor of Kischineff for failing to check the Anti-Semitic outbreak in which one hundred Jews were killed.

SUICIDE OF A CRICKETER.

SHREWSBURY'S SAD END.

RESULT OF ILL HEALTH.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Shrewsbury, the well known cricketer, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

The act is attributed to his ill health.

INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Tenders are invited for half a million sterling of India Bills receivable on the 27th instant, and payable in twelve months to partly replace expiring Bills.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

LORD ONSLOW APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 19.

It is officially announced that Lord Onslow has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture in succession to Mr. Hanbury, deceased.

[William Hillier, 4th Earl of Onslow, has held the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies since 1900. He was educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford and succeeded his great-uncle in October, 1870. He was one of the Lord-in-Waiting in 1880 and again in 1886, and is Lord High Steward of Guildford. In February, 1887, Lord Onslow was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in that capacity acted as vice-president of the Colonial Conference. He was also one of the British delegates at the International Conference on the Sugar Bounties. In February, 1888, he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in the next year was appointed to the Governorship of New Zealand, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervois. This post he resigned at the end of 1891, and quitted New Zealand in March of the next year, arriving in England in June. On the birth of a son at Wellington Lord Onslow determined to bestow upon him a Maori name, The Queen was good-mother to the child. The child in addition to other names was christened Huia, and he was taken to Otahi by his parents on September 12, 1891, to be presented to the tribe whose name he had taken. The tribes from all parts of the surrounding country assembled to take part in the function, and the ceremonial was a very impressive one. Lord Onslow can claim three Speakers of the House of Commons among his ancestors. These members of the Onslow family were not only able to appropriate the chair, but to retain it in their own possession; one of them, Mr. Arthur Onslow, sitting in it for no less than three-and-thirty years in succession. Lord Onslow tells some amusing and original stories of these ancestors, one of whom, Mr. Speaker Onslow, kept the House in order by means of the fierceness of his look and the awe-inspiring tones of his voice. He was Under-Secretary to India from 1895 to 1900, and since that time, as has been mentioned already, has held the position of Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BIG VICTORY BY YORKSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE DEFEATED.

Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by 10 wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 43 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 142 runs.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 20.

The latest available plague returns for Mysore State show that for the week ending May 8th there were 48 attacks and 3[illegible] deaths, as against 63 and 46 in the previous week, and 98 and [illegible]3 during the corresponding week, of last year. The cities of Bangalore and Mysore are absolutely clear, and also the districts of Kadur and Kolar, including the Gold-fields. The total number of villages infected has, however, risen to 40.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S ARRIVAL AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 20.

His Highness Sir Aga Khan arrived this afternoon from Mahableshwar in his motor car. His Highness left the hill at 8 in the morning. There were three stoppages on the road

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AGAIN POSTPONED.

Yesterday's dust-storm brought a good downpour of rain this afternoon. The sky was cloudy from the morning, and heavy clouds gathering in the afternoon brought rain at about four o'clock. The shower lasted for nearly two hours. The heat was great.

The thermometer has risen about 104·2deg. in the evening. The atmosphere was somewhat cool.

It is also raining in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Owing to the rain the Boxing Tournament has been put off till Friday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The 3rd Madras Lancers and the 1st Garhwal Rifles will be non batta drawing regiments.

Officers of British Corps drawing leave or furlough pay or deputation allowannce in England under the Indian service rules will for the future be paid direct by the India Office instead of through Regimental Agents.

There will be two more courses of three months each in each of the six Garrison centres in India, and one more course of three months in Burma for young officers who joined without previous military training.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Surda is expected to arrive from England on the 3[illegible]th instant with drafts comprising 30 officers, 146 men, 25 women, and 5 children The above will be landed at the Ballard Pier and attached to Colaba Depot.

IT is reported that Lord Kitchener's sister shortly joins her distinguished brother in India.

At Teignmouth a local barber and a musician entered a cage of lions in a visiting menagerie. The former shaved the trainer; while the musician contributed a mandoline solo

AT the end of February one in every forty-four persons in England and Wales was a pauper. In London the ratio was one in thirty-nine This represents an increase of 1·5 per cent. In England and Wales, and 4·5 per cent, in London, over the figures for the corresponding period of 1902 London's ratio is higher than that of any February since 1889.

A news agency reports that a valuable pointer, which was insured for a large sum of money, has just been despatched to Berlin in charge of a District Messenger boy. The dog was urgently required, and there was no other means of getting to Germany in time.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

MELBOURNE, May 1st.—The Executive of the Locomotive Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association has declined to comply with the mandate to withdraw from affiliation with the Trades Hall. The Premier, Mr. Irvine, in reply to a question, said: "All I have to say is that the Government does not intend to take any action until replies have been received from the various railway associations concerned. The reply from the Engine Drivers' Association is the only one that has been received up to the present. Two other replies are due to-night or the first thing to-morrow morning. The answer from another Association is not due until Monday next. Nothing will be determined until Monday, and I cannot make any statement until then." A Cabinet meeting has been called for Monday afternoon, when the Government will decide upon the course of action to be taken.

Attempts were made at a meeting of the Trades Hall Council to-night to discuss the railway trouble but each attempt was immediately frustrated by the delegates, the majority of whom were decidedly of opinion that it would be extremely injudicious to make any move while a crisis was impending.

ATTITUDE OF THE ENGINEMEN.

Melbourne, May 1st.—The Locomotive Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association decided this afternoon to send a letter to the Commissioner for Railways, showing that it was for the Association and not its executive officers to decide whether any delegation from the Association should be sent to the Trades Hall Council; and questioning the propriety of interfering with them, as free men, in the disposal of their time when off duty.

SUPPORT FROM PERTH.

At a largely attended conference of labour councils held last night in Perth, Mr. E. Henshaw, President of the Coastal Trades and Labour Council, moved—"That this meeting, representative of fifty-three trades unions of Western Australia, views the action of the Minister for Railways in Victoria, in endeavouring to compel the railway associations to withdraw from the Trades Hall Council, as tyrannical and unprovoked, and his threat of wholesale dismissals as a means to gain his ends as cowardly, justifying the strongest condemnation by every free subject, and that this meeting further urges the railwaymen of Victoria to stand firm to their rights and that the representatives present pledge their heartiest support to them should a crisis ensue."

Mr. E. Casson (secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees) seconded the motion.

Mr. J. W. Croft (Coastal Trades and Labour Council) said that Mr. Bent had no justification for his stand on moral or civil grounds. He thought it possible that the trouble might spread and create another industrial war to curse Australia.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman and Secretary were instructed to telegraph it to the Victorian Trades Hall Council, and to the various railway associations of Victoria.

THE CARRIAGE BUILDERS' SOCIETY.

Melbourne, May 3rd.—The Carriage Builders' Society sent the same reply as the enginemen, with the additional information that some of the executive officers have resigned in conformity with the order of Government.

ARBITRATION URGED.

Melbourne, May 3rd.—In business circles the situation is discussed with grave anxiety. Businessmen recognise that they will lose heavily by a strike, and the interests of the wage earners are also involved. A suggestion has been put forward that the matter in dispute should be referred to arbitration and this has been received with some favour.

DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGES AT SOMALILAND.

London, May 2nd.—Details from Turkish official sources have been published regarding the recent outrages at Salonika.

According to these a party of Bulgarians, while driving past, threw bombs among the soldiers guarding the Ottoman Bank, dynamitted the bank premises and the premises of the German Club, and cut off the gas supply of the town.

Five of the criminals were captured and several were killed. Others are being pursued.

The strong-room of the bank is intact.

THE MOAT FARM MYSTERY.

London, May 1st.—The man Herbert Dougal, an army pensioner, who had been in the employ and confidence of Miss Camille Holland, the long-missing proprietress of Moat Farm, near Saffron-Walden, in Essex, and who was arrested last month on a charge of uttering a cheque purporting to be signed by that lady, has, in consequence of recent developments, been charged with murdering her.

ELECTION RIOTS IN SPAIN.

London May 1st.—Serious election riots, attended with fatal results, are reported from Infiesto and Oviedo, in Spain, Seven persons were killed, including one gendarme, and many were wounded. Revolvers were freely used on both sides.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

London, May 2nd.—Thirty thousand labourers, mostly Italian navvies, in New York, have initiated a general strike for increased wages.

REMOVAL OF THE FINLAND GOVERNOR.

London, May 1st.—The "Westminster Gazette" states that M. Bobrikoff, the Russian Governor of Finland, who was lately invested with all the powers of a dictator, has been removed. According to the same journal, M. Bobrikoff has been appointed Governor of Kieff, in the south-west of Russia.

DEATH OF SIGNOR LUIGI ARDITI.

London, May 1st.—The death is announced of Signor Luigi Arditi, the Italian composer and musical conductor (composer of "Il Bacio"), at the age of eighty-one years.

[Luigi Arditi, musical composer, was born on July 22, 1822, at Crescentino, Piedmont. His father's name was Maurizio, his mother was a Colombo, and his musical genius developed itself so early that he was sent, while a boy, to study at the Milan Conservatoire. He did so well that on leaving, Duke Litta gave him a valuable Stradivarius. For a few years he found work at Milan and at the age of 24 went to Havana, where he remained for ten years publishing Cuban dances, conducting, composing, and bringing out "La Spia," an opera founded on Fenimore Cooper's—"The Spy," In 1856, the Sultan of Turkey secured his services as conductor. The engagement was a short one, but the playing of a violin solo of his own composing won him the order of the Medjidie. He was then recalled to London, and his "Il Bacio" waltz became famous. He soon became the most popular of English conductors. Mdme. Titiens made her debut three months after his arrival. "Medea" and "Faust" were produced under his direction; and while conducting for the Gye and Mapleson combination, brought out "Hamlet" with Stanley and Nilsson. In 1869 he joined Mr. Wood at Drury Lane, directing "The Flying Dutchman," the best Wagnerian performance ever given in England. Five years later he went with Patti and Pauline Lucca to St. Petersburg for the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, and then paid a visit to Vienna, where he accepted an engagement during the next eight spring seasons. It was at Arditi's Covent Garden concerts that selections from Wagner were first popularised. As a strong admirer of Garibaldi, he composed the hymn so often sung during the great Liberator's visit to England. His ode on the Prince Consort's death was much admired by the Queen. A waltz dedicated to Queen Margherita brought him a jewelled pin, and a visit to Madrid gained him the cross of Charles III.]

STORM IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon about 5 o'clock the clouds gathered quickly all round Bombay, dust flew in every direction at once. The sky was obscured, and in a few minutes rain fell in torrents not alone laying the abnormal heaps of dust that filled the air, but laying the roads under water in a surprisingly short space of time. By six o'clock the rain abated though thunder still growled. A cooler temperature set in the morning and afternoon of yesterday and Tuesday having been quite the hottest days this season sisters of the burra choop if not actually the burra choop itself. The question, "is this the monsoon," was on every one's lips, the reasonable person who said it was rain any how being looked on as being of no expansion of mind. If this shower and disturbance be the monsoon, 1903 has then the proud privilege of having brought about the earliest monsoon on record.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A remarkable storm visited Bombay last evening. About five o'clock lowering clouds denoted the presence of rain, and a quarter of an hour later a tremendous squall, accompanied with huge volumes of dust sprang up The scene at the Bandstand, where a commencement was about to be made with the Hockey Tournament was unique. The dust hung over the Cooperage like a pall until the wind got up with tremendous force. In an instant the canvas enclosures around the Cooperage and Oval were torn down. The dressing tents and refreshment booths were also brought to the ground, and the players who struggled bravely for a few moments to continue the game were forced to leave the field Fortunately the greater mass of spectators had not arrived at the ground, but still a large number were drenched to the skin. Reports of damage come from all parts of the city. In Colaba several huts were blown down, and a native was knocked senseless by a falling tile. It is also feared that the damage to the cotton on the Cotton Greens, which have never been fuller than at the present time, is very considerable The ripening mangoes were also blown from the trees in large numbers.

On both sides of the Island a heavy swell very quickly sprang up in the sea, and the breakers were such as have not been seen in Bombay for a long time. Thunder and lightning was frequent, and the storm was followed by heavy gusts of wind which continued for the greater part of the night.

HOCKEY.

NINETEENTH BOMBAY INFANTRY vs. "E." and "F." COMPANIES, STAFFORD REGIMENT.

This match was started on the Oval, but after being continued for about ten minutes in clouds of blinding dust and rain, during which the native regiment scored one goal, had to be postponed.

The following are ties to be played in the Hockey Tournament:—

Thursday 21st—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College, Cooperage.

Thursday, 21st—Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery, Colaba Oval.

Friday, 2nd—Cathedral Old Boys, B. team, vs. The Buffs, Oval.

Friday, 22nd—21st Bombay Infantry vs. The Royal Scots, Cooperage.

Any further drawn games will be replayed in the mornings.

The 20th Bombay Infantry have scratched their team.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Municipal Secretary.

THE NUSSERWANJI MANEKJI PETIT HALL.

The Committee recorded the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Hall:—I have the honour to state that the liabilities incurred by the Municipality in connection with the proposed Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall, after adjusting the sale proceeds of the foundation stone, &c., have amounted to Rs.1,785-13-10, I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to adjust this amount by appropriation from the sum of Rs. 1,44,325 provided at page 96 of the Loan Works Budget for 1903-04 for the purchase of Government land for "the site of the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall."

SUIT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that the Standing Committee, under their Resolution of the 12th January, 1898, accepted the tender of Messrs. J. W. Ward and Company for the construction of the embankment of railway line for the conveyance of town sweepings from Kurla to Deonar at rates aggregating Rs. [illegible]3,830-9-7. The tender of the same firm was also accepted for the construction of masonry culverts for the cutchra railway at rates aggregating Rs. 25,8[illegible]2-1-3 under the Standing Committee Resolution of the 9th February, 1898 In this office letter No. 4546 of the 2nd June, 1898, the then Municipal Commissioner reported to the Standing Committee and the Corporation that the contractors expressed their inability to carry on the work, and the Corporation, under their Resolution of the 9th June, 1898, decided that the Commissioner should carry out the work within the amount sanctioned by the Corporation. The work was accordingly carried out departmentally at the contractors' risk and cost, and after adjusting the accounts it has been found that a sum of Rs.23,577-8-4 is due from the contractors. Mr. J. W. Ward has left India and his partner, Mr. Vicaji Nowroji Taraporewala, was requested to pay this amount, but he has failed to do so. In connection with this gentleman the Executive Engineer reports that on enquiries made it appears that he is in poor circumstances, and if a decree is obtained against him the Municipality will not be able to recover the money. Under the circumstances I request the decision of the Standing Committee as to whether a suit should be filed against Mr. Taraporewalla in the High Court."

It was resolved to file a suit, in the High Court against the parties concerned.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE total normal area under the various oilseed crops in Bengal stand at [illegible],844,300 acres. The area cropped in the current year is estimated at 3,637,000 acres, against 3,610,400 of the past year. The gross yield during 1902-03 amounts to 606,700 tons against 596,100 in the preceding year.

RAILS have been laid on the Tara Devi-Simla section of the Kalka-Simla Railway to a point right up to the mouth of the Mount Pleasant tunnel below the Viceregal Body-guard quarters. The running of trollies is now facilitating the carriage of materials required for the purposes of the line.

A DECISION has now been arrived at on the question as to the point from which distances from one cantonment to another should be reckoned for the purpose of determining the grant of carriage hire to officers proceeding on duty. Travelling allowances will in future be allowed to a military officer proceeding on public duty whenever the distance he is obliged to travel to reach his destination exceeds 5 miles or 10 miles in the case of an officer drawing horse allowance for two horses, from his residence.

In disallowing a money lender's bill at Clerkenwell Judge Edge said there was a clause in the agreement which said that, if payments were irregularly made, the borrower must pay in addition interest on all instalments in arrear at the rate of one halfpenny in the 1s, for every week. Such charges were exorbitant, and meant interest at the rate of 225 per cent.

THE SULTAN OF THE MALDIVES.

A reporter of the Ceylon "Independent" had an interview with his Highness the Sultan. Picture a young man of swarthy complexion, with handsome eyes, aquiline nose, long black moustache, the head covered by a fez, an expression of quiet dignified restraint, features stamped with thought and intelligence, with a gentlemanly and winning manner and the reader has a passable description of the Sultan of the Maldives. The Sultan affects European costume, which, it is to be hoped, will not be constructed into a fresh casus belli, and his Highness might easily pass as an Indian Prince. The impression conveyed is that of a quiet, thoughtful Hindu gentleman, he speaks with slowness and deliberation, evidently picks his language with care and occasionally affords glimpses of a vein of humour.

The Sultan has consented in future to acquaint the Ceylon Government with his intention or desire to leave the Maldives and to abide by the wishes of the Ceylon Government in this respect. We gather from this that both the Lieut.-Governor and the Governor are desirous of averting the possibility of a repetition of the unpleasant business which the Hon. Mr. Everard im Thurn H.M.S. Highflyer have gone to the Maldives to smooth out. His Highness proceeded to Nuwara Eliya to see his Excellency the Governor first to convey a personal message to Sir West Ridgeway with which he had been charged by Lord Cromer and secondly to express his own gratification for the reception which he had been accorded on his return to Ceylon and for the continued interest which the authorities continued to display in the Maldive Islands. His Highness included the Lieut. Governor in this expression of appreciation and his whole manner indicated that the way in which he had been received and his cause taken up, equalled his brightest anticipations.

The Sultan was next led to a brief and general review of the Maldives, which, as our readers are aware, are made up of a group of small islets called atolls of which the principal forming also the chief sea-port capital and centre of authority is Male. Some of these atolls are populated; others unpopulated. During his eleven years' rule the Sultan, whose progressive ideas stamp him at once as far in advance of the popular conception of a Maldivian has devised many schemes for developing the prosperity of the atolls and the happiness and contentment of his subjects. Millions of cocoanut trees have been planted and formed one of the principal products of the Maldives, the harbour accommodation at Male has been improved one of the Sultan's first works being to put up a breakwater enabling the innumerable small craft which play between the different atolls and the fleet of buggalows, with which we in Ceylon are familiar to put in near the shore and load and discharge without the intervention of lighter or boat. The Sultan has also for a long time been keenly interested in a scheme of some magnitude enabling vessels of larger draught to put in much closer to the shore than is now possible. The necessity of this work if the development of Male is to proceed and not be retarded, is obvious when it is mentioned that at certain seasons of the year large vessels have to anchor miles from the shore. Attention has also been paid to improved sanitation and street-lighting though admittedly much still remains to be done. An interesting account was given by the Sultan of the Police and Military systems in vogue. There is no money currency but the Police are remunerated with rice, cloth and free quarters, the former two being distributed twice a year, while the standing army of 1500 men kept up receive rice and cloth free three times a year, the Sultan superintending the distribution personally in so far as it relates to the officers. The system of Government prevailing in the Maldives may be described as benevolently autocratic. The Sultan's word is supreme, but his Highness hastened to add that it had always been his habit to call his ministers into conference on important matters and hitherto the system had worked smoothly and harmoniously. When he succeeded to the throne he found that his predecessor had bequeathed to him the doubtful legacy of a Customs' Revenue, handicapped by the conditions of an unfair and unequal character. Mr. Carimjee Jafferjee held what is called a trade monopoly. Perhaps it would be more correct to describe it as a privileged system exempting the holder from the payment of harbour dues. For seven years this "monopoly" was continued in the teeth of the Sultan's opposition, the opposing combination traders and Ministers being too strong to break through and the Sultan found himself powerless. Eventually matters culminated in the proposal, made by the Prime Minister of those days to part with the whole of the Customs' Revenue in consideration of a lump payment of Rs. 80000 a year, which practically meant selling the chief source of revenue for this inadequate amount of the money. The Sultan positively declined to entertain the proposal at which the Prime Minister handed in his resignation, which was accepted with more or less alacrity. Mohamed Dedi was recalled from Ministry and appointed prime Minister, but before assuming office came to Ceylon on an important mission which embraced the announcement that Sultan was desirous of undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca, to submit his letter of appointment as Prime Minister, in succession to Ibrahim Dedi, and to consult with local traders with a view to carrying on trade with the Maldive Islands in the event of awkward developments arising out of the cancellation of the rights hitherto enjoyed by Mr. Carimjee Jafferjee. The Ceylon Government offered no objection to the pilgrimage to Mecca and the traders consulted agreed to carry on and extend trading operations between Ceylon and the Maldives if such were only placed upon a sound business footing. The authenticity of the Sultan's letter announcing the appointment of Mahomed Didi as Prime Minister was suspected and a letter was conveyed back to the Sultan from the officer administering the Ceylon Government by H. M. S. Marathon, accommodation being found for Mohamed Didi and a limited number of his suite on board the man-of-war. The disappointed members of the suite essayed to reach the Maldives by other means, which attempt resulted in the forcible bringing back of Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and the institution of legal proceedings in connection therewith.

With a few other remarks on the fiscal conditions and possibilities of the Maldives the interview terminated with the Sultan renewing his expressions of appreciation and gratitude for the sympathy and help readily exhibited by the Ceylon authorities.

We expect to hear within a week that the Sultan has been peacefully restored to his rule and that effective measures have been taken to prevent any disturbance taking place after the departure of the Lieut-Governor and H. M. S. "Highflyer"

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A correspondent writes:—With reference to the statement to the effect that it is not yet settled as to whether the birthday of his Majesty the King Emperor will be celebrated in India on 30th May of each year or on the 9th of November I beg to draw your atention to the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 14th May of last week in which it is clearly stated that the birthday of his Majesty will be celebrated in India on the 30th May of each year. and further if that date falls on Sunday the holiday to be observed on the 29th of May.

WE regret to record yesterday the death of Maharajah G. N. Gangapati Rao, C. I. E. Of the deceased Maharajah, as of the father and grandfather before him, it may truly be said he was earnest in good works. The deceased Maharajah was the scion of the ancient Goday family of Vizianagram. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council and a Fellow of the Madras University. He established and maintained numerous schools, and gave large donations for public objects. Hindus, Mussalmans, and Christians, without distinction, enjoyed the benefits of his valuable aid in 1887 on the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen, and he presented to Madras the statue of the Queen Empress.

IT is now expected that the new Civil Secretariat of the Government of India, in course of erection on the Gorton Castle Estate, Simla, will be completed by next summer. As the building will be far and away the largest and heaviest in Simla, and as the clearing of the site began only in December, 1900, its construction within a period of a little more than 2-1-2 years will be a feat highly creditable to the engineer, Major Chesney. The total cost is estimated at nine lakhs.

SOME time ago it was stated with regard to the new Volunteer Regulations that the Secretary for War had reserved to himself extensive and quite unusual powers of exemption and alleviation in cases where the requirements for efficiency pressed unduly, or were impossible of fulfilment. Official notifications have now been issued that special provisional camps will be established both at Aldershot and on Salisbury Plain for the reception and training of volunteers of the infantry branch who may be unable to attend their own brigade encampments. These camps will be open from May 30 to June 27, between which dates volunteers will be permitted to join for any of the four periods of seven days commencing on Saturdays over which the dates extend. The scheme is highly approved in the Volunteer service generally

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC PREPARATIONS.

DREYFUS' NEW FACT.

PARIS, MAY 1.

King Edward's reception promises to eclipse anything that has been seen in Paris since the last thirty years, save, of course, the Czar's visit. In some cases of street decorations even the splendours of the Russian days will be outshone. The scheme of illuminations, for instance, covering like a constellation the Rue de la Paix district, from the Opera to the Tuileries, will be unique. It will be due entirely to private initiative. The electric-light decorations on shops and public buildings, undertakenbly specialists and artists, are so elaborate and harmonious as to deserve the name of pictures. Along the Place de l'Opera at the offices of the Sleeping-Car Company, which are being embowered in festooned garlands of flowers and foliage, a foreman was giving directions to his men with a photograph in his hand. And this is how the scheme of decoration had been planned. A large photograph of the premises had been taken and turned over to artists (stage painters), who had painted in in oil colours the finished scheme. The frontage of the Elysee, President Loubet's palace, is already decorated with French and English flags—the first time the Union Jack has been associated with the tricolour on a French executive residence for well-nigh half a century. Mere politeness this, it may be suggested. It is, of course, an act of international politeness, but it means, too, that ice is going to be broken. It is just because the Nationalists realise this that they are so enraged. One hundred men are working day and night in the Place de l'Opera and Rue de la Paix setting up masts, which are more highly finished than at the time of the Russian visit, and are painted white, a most effective background to the foliage around them. In fact the scheme of colours in the beautiful Rue de la Paix decorations uses white largely, and the style is that of the First Empire, more than ever the fashion. In this street alone more than 15,000 electric lamps will be used, and, judging from the present unfinished aspect of the decorations, they will be worthy of French traditions of hospitality and artistic good taste.

At the Opera end of the Rue de la Paix, hanging over the middle of the street, is a huge Royal crown, of a red and gold colour by day. By night, of course, it will be a blaze of glittering gems. Further down the Rue de la Paix four porches are erected over the road way, in Empire style with five rows of electric lamps, all but one being white. The Rue du Faubourge Saint-Honore shop-keepers have followed the example of their Rue de la Paix brethren, and the whole street from the Rue Royale up to the Embassy and next-door Elysee is being turned into a sort of bower of bunting, the British and French flags flying upon light archways. Preparations at the Hotel de Ville are getting forward, too. This noble municipal palace will be decorated with French and English flags, and when the King pays his visit the Royal Standard presented to the city by Queen Victoria in 1855, will be hoisted. The following will give some idea of the police precautions for the security of the King; On the gala night at the Opera the whole theatre will be taken over by the police, and every one of the 700 employees will be required to be provided with a police ticket, with his photograph affixed, which he will be required to produce at every turn and corner. Five thousand police will be told off to guard the Royal procession every day, 2,000 being mounted police. On Sunday night the King entertains the President and the members of the French Government to dinner at the Embassy. Madame Loubet and the Ministers' wives will be invited. One remembers how Ministers' wives, after going to great expense for dresses, went down to Compiegne, and waited day after day hoping the Czar would deign to take no ice of them. But they were left in the cold. King Edward's courtesy to French statesmen's wives is an act of true courtesy and true wisdom. It will be appreciated here.

Quite the most interesting incident of the week has been the announcement by M. Lepine that dancing will be allowed in the streets of Paris on Sunday next in honour of King Edward's visit, and that orchestras are to be supplied by the Government. Orders were issued for the erection of bandstands. M. Lepine hopes to be able to arrange to extend his permission to late on Monday evening, in which case that day would practically be a public holiday. Nothing could have been done that would please the public better. The greatest delight is being expressed in all the densely-populated districts, and there are but few discordant notes at present among the Parisians as to the Royal visit. In an interview a prominent police official said that there is little probability of any hostile demonstrations taking place The hanging of the decorations has been watched by large crowds. Paris has never been so full of visitors, even in the Exhibition years. The big hotels are turning away hundreds of people daily, and cannot even find room for their usual American clientele. The theatres could be filled each evening twice over, and at the Comedie Francaise there is not a seat to be had, or any of the popular plays, for six weeks hence. The invitations for the special representations in honour of King Edward were issued this morning, and, as was anticipated, there have been thousands of disappointments, especially in the case of the gala performance at the Opera. The number of dinner parties, banquets, receptions, luncheons, and concerts to be given on Friday, Saturday and Sunday is quite phenomenal. The principal hotels, seem to think that they are bound to announce an entertainment of some kind, and the consequence is that an unparallel[illegible] round of festivities is in preparation. A further force of police of 800 men has been commanded to be on duty from Friday to Monday. The number of detectives in private clothes who are to mix with the crowd has also been increased.

At last Dreyfus has got his new fact, and a splendid fact it is. This is the letter of the late Prince von Munster, who was for many years German Ambassador to Paris, to M. Reinach the historian of the Dreyfus' case. Not that this letter is exactly evidence in the legal sense, the statements not being made on oath, but for a large section of the public, the uninformed and indifferent people, it will be a revelation. One does not imagine anybody will dare to impugn the truthfulness of the late German Ambassador He writes—we may use the present, for the letter written in 1901 is now published for the first time—that neither he nor Schwartzkoppen, the Military Attache, nor any German official in France or Germany had any relations with Dreyfus. He adds—and this is the new fact that the French spy with whom Schwartzkoppen had dealings was Esterhazy. Every Dreyfusard has known this for years. Colonel von Schwartzkoppen in private conversations never made a secret of it, but he was bound in honour not to give information against a spy who had worked under him. Nor could Prince von Munster have given the information on oath. After, however, a French Court-martial had acquitted Esterhazy in the teeth of evidence, after General Billot declared that the Uhlan was an officer and a gentleman—words he has not withdrawn—and after—at Zola's trial—Prince Henry of Orleans had thrown his arms round Esterhazy's neck, it was past Prince von Munster's power to injure this pampered and petted traitor, whatever he might write about him to M. Reinach. Esterhazy is quite safe: the Nationalists are too deeply committed with him to touch a hair of his head. Besides, he is covered not only by an acquittal, but by the general Dreyfus case amnesty. Legally he will never be the "traitor" That Dreyfus should still be branded with this name is so monstrous that one cannot believe this paradoxical situation can last many weeks longer.

Automatic machines of a really original kind are about to be installed on the boulevards and principal thoroughfares of Paris, and they will certainly cause no little surprise in the medical world. The machines are to be called "Everybody's Doctor," and by putting a penny in the slot one will be able to obtain a remedy and also the prescription for such ailments as sick headache, cold in the head, lumbago and toothache. There will be twelve slots to each machine, which means that there will be that number of cures, each one being written over the slot. The system has received a certificate from the Faculty of Medicine. Although this system is not likely to be treated seriously by one suffering any great pain, yet it is entirely disapproved by the doctors of Paris, who are at present discussing a means by which they can avoid poverty in their old age. A Paris doctor, who has a very large clientele in a densely populated district, says that "French doctors are the worst paid in Europe, very often receiving not more than 2s. 6d. a visit," and he was referring to men in many cases of acknowledged ability. What is more, he said, we have difficulty in getting our money: over 50 per cent. of the consultations are never paid for. The large number of foreign doctors, he added, who have established themselves here have done us much harm. Consequently the medical society is endeavouring to arrange for a pension to be given to every Paris doctor who is not financially well off, and who has arrived at an age when it is impossible for him to continue exercising his profession. This, it is hoped, will put an end to the misery that at present exists in such cases.

At a quiet little flat on the third floor, in a quiet little street in the shade of one of the oldest churches, in an old part of Paris, a voice said, "Come in please," in quiet, deep tones. The voice was that of M. Paoli—a little man with silvery white hair, snow-white moustache, and deep-set brown eyes, which gleam out of a face that is so typically Corsican that the name Paoli and the big bronze figure of the great First Consul in the place of honour on the mantelpiece are quite unnecessary to show that their owner is a countryman of the great Napoleon. Upon the walls, on "etageres" on tables, and on every piece of furniture where there is room to place them are photographs of Royal personages with autograph inscriptions—the Queen of Holland, the Shah, the King of Sweden, the Princess of Wales, the late Empress of Austria, and many others; but more numerous than any others are those of the late Queen Victoria. A big official portrait of her late Majesty is on the wall, small water-colour sketches of the late Queen on her drives in the Riviera are there, and also a photograph of the Queen in the famous donkey-carriage. It is not difficult to see that M. Paoli had a cult for the late Queen of England. In his Memoirs, which will be published very soon, this cult will find expression, better than in mere conversation; for, the old gentleman said, "I lost a dear friend when she died, and only to my pen can I, at all composedly, confide my feelings." "I do not, as a rule, like to be interviewed," he said, sitting down next and speaking quietly and with an introspective smile. "I prefer to be what I have tried to be for the last fifteen years, the man in the shade, whom nobody notices, and whose work and privilege it is to make the King's ways easy."

M. Paoli has been in the service of the French Home Office for the last thirty years, and, since her Majesty first went to Aix-les-Bains some fifteen years ago, he has been exclusively attached to all the Royal visitors to France—their guide, their protector, and in many ways their mentor. He is naturally proud of it—proud of the invariable smoothness with which each detail of the many Royal visits which he has stage-managed has passed off, proud of the confidence placed in him by each succeeding Government of France, proudest of all of the friendship of his many Royal, and Imperial friends. There were tears in M. Paoli's eyes and deep emotion in his voice as he spoke of the late Queen Victoria. I was with her at Aix-les-Bains, at Grasse, Hyeres, and at Nice, he said. I was, to all intents and purposes, more with her than was any other man during her stays in France. Each time she left she asked that Paoli might receive her and look after her upon the coming visit. She treated me not as a servant, but as a friend, and, on the long drives out into the country, when I was practically her sole companion, she even honoured me by asking my advice on many matters. Sometimes on these excursions I almost shuddered at the responsibility upon my shoulders. The Queen and Empress of a powerful country, the guest of another, and I alone responsible for her safety! Think of the weight of it. But nothing ever happened. Each time the Royal yacht steamed out from Cherbourg mingled with the natural grief of parting from kind friends. I felt a natural feeling of relief that all had passed off without accident; for you must realize that on these visits I am responsible for everthing pertaining to the safety and the comfort of the Royal or Imperial visitor.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Wednesday.—Pressure has increased over the whole country, and the abnormally high pressure conditions at present prevailing in North-West India have been intensified. Pressure is nearly 4 tenths of an inch in excess in Upper Sind. Conditions are still unsettled off the West and Madras Coasts, and light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula. A few local showers have fallen in Burma and North-East India. Coconada has received 3 1-2 inches, Cochin 2 1-2; Colombo, Coimbatore, Madras, and Cuddalore 2, Goa 1 1-2, and Wellington, Raicour, Ranchi, Masulipatam, and Negapatam, one inch. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in moderate to very large defect in the area of the rainfall in the south of the Peninsula and in Upper India. It was in moderate to large excess in Burma, Bengal, and Gujarat. Fine weather will prevail generally during the next 24 hours except in the southern half of the Peninsula and possibly Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is nearly ·4 of an inch above normal in the north-west of India.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is in large defect of normal in the Punjab and United Provinces and in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, but above it at Bombay and in the Deccan. The maximum varied from 110° at Akola to 83° at Madras and the minimum from 67° at Secunderabad to 84° at Surat and Bhuj.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everywhere south of latitude 20°. Humidity has increased considerably at most places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Rain.—Heavy rain fell at Cochin (2·50"), over an inch at Colombo (1·90), Madras (1·84), and Combatore (1·70") and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar-Goa, Ratnagiri, Amraoti and Nagpur.

Weather on the Malabar Coast is somewhat disturbed and remains more or less cloudy and rainy. Wind has shifted to south-east at Colombo and the sea is reported to be rough there.

E. A. KENYEN,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·746
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	2·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	81·3
General Directions of wind.* ......NW, WNW, NW	WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	3·5
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	0·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th December.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—MAY 19.

10 p.m.	84·8

WEDNESDAY—MAY 20.

6 a.m.	83·1
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·6
4 p.m.	89·4

SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE annual report of the Sanitarium for women and children, near Nasik Road station, states that during the past year the eleven cottages at the Sanitarium have been occupied by 67 families consisting of 267 persons (not including servants) composed as follows:—Forty European families, consisting of 160 persons; four Parsee families consisting of 14 persons; twenty-one Hindoo families, consisting of 85 persons; one Portuguese family, consisting of 2 persons, and one Mahomedan family consisting of 6 persons. The greatest demand for the cottages was during the months of May, September, October and November, when every cottage was occupied and a number of families had to be refused accommodation. The service fees paid by the occupants of the cottages were raised in July to Rs 15 per month for the larger Cottages and Rs. 10 for the smaller ones, and as a result the total amount obtained more than sufficed for the working expenses. It was only possible, however, to attend to minor repairs. The Committee are of opinion that if the fees charged for the rent of the cottages were raised higher still that it would be to a large extent defeating the original idea of the Sanitarium which was intended for poor people. The need of a substantial Endowment Fund therefore becomes more evident each year, and it is hoped that before long this may be obtained. The Endowment Fund only amounts now to Rs. 2,489-4-2. At the present moment, however, the Committee are urgently desirous of obtaining Rs. 2,000 to carry out special repairs to the cottages which have become necessary. Several of the cottages still require doors and windows to be fitted to the verandahs in order to make them more secure, and in place of the mud floors which are covered with matting, the Committee have decided to put down red French tiles to all the cottages except the three which are reserved for Hindoos. This will be a great improvement and will, it is felt sure, be much appreciated by the occupants. A European Superintendent, Mr. Lyons, has lately been taken on and has been given one of the cottages to live in, and although until proper accommodation can be provided for a Superintendent this will deprive the Sanitarium of the opportunity of letting this cottage, the Committee feel that it is necessary in order that the Sanitarium may be properly looked after.

COLLISION AT SINGAPORE.

THE P. & O. S.S. VALETTA, THE TANGLIN AND THE ZAMANIA.

THERE was great excitement over a couple of collisions at Tanjong Pagar yesterday, and the damage done by the P. & O. s.s. Valetta in attempting conclusions with the Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Tanglin and the British India s.s. Zamania. The latter was lying at her usual wharf, bows to the westward, whilst just ahead of her lay Tanglin, in the entrance way to the Albert Dock, her stern projecting somewhat outwards. The Valetta, with the mails for Hongkong and the north, and under charge of Pilot Hauswell, was coming up near the most westerly of the two stone beacons. It is said that she was trying to avoid a tongkang on her starboard side, and in so doing crashed against the stern of the Tanglin, smashing it up badly and shifting the deckhouse which forms the second-class accommodation about a couple of feet towards the starboard side, as well as doing other damage. Passing onwards she went against the bows of the Zamania, snapping the latter's bowsprit and decapitating the gorgeous lady who formed the figurehead, besides carrying away a lot of minor gear. As was to be anticipated, she did not herself come off scatheless. Her port side lifeboats, davits, stanchions, deck-rails etc., were swept along and went overboard in a glorious jumble, whilst she took charge of a projecting anchor fluke belonging to the Zamania and with it about eighty fathoms of chain cable, which had to be cut away to prevent the B. I. boat from parting her lines. The damage done to the Valetta was not sufficient to preclude her continuing her voyage which she did after a brief delay. The surveyor's estimate of the cost of the repairs to the Tanglin is dols. 825,000 and it is thought that she will be delayed for at least three weeks.—"Straits Times," May 4th.

COLLAPSE OF A MOUNTAIN.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

A TERRIBLE disaster of a wholly unexpected character has befallen the small mining town of Frank, in the Canadian North-West Territories, whereby about a hundred lives, it is feared, have been lost. It was at first thought that there had been a volcanic eruption, but from latest reports it seems that what happened was that the top of the Turtle Mountain collapsed. Frank is a township on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It is close to the British Columbia boundary, and some fifty miles north from the United States frontier.

Vancouver April 30th.—The following despatch has been received from Frank:—"According to the latest theory the disaster was due to a rock slide which carried the top of Turtle Mountain on to the village below. It is thought that what was supposed to be the smoke of a volcano was the dust thrown up by the falling masses. The small portions which fell continually throughout the day were merely the aftermath of the original slide. A repetition of the disaster is not considered likely. Of the seventeen miners entombed two were suffocated, but the others cut through thirty feet of debris and emerged uninjured.

"The total number of killed is now estimated at ninety-five. A large force has been working during the night to cut a new channel for Old Man's River, which flows through the middle of the town. It is at present dammed by rock to a height of nearly 100 feet. The entire valley above the town is flooded, but hopes are entertained that the new channel will be completed before morning and that thus a serious flood would be averted."

Another telegram says:—"A tremendously loud reverberating noise shook the whole valley at four o'clock in the morning. Scarcely half the inhabitants of the town had awakened to a realisation of their danger when from the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled. The Frank mines, across the river from the town, which are worked by the French Canadian Coal Company, were seen to be buried hundreds of feet deep beneath rock. The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine. Many dwelling-houses in Frank were demolished. Some of the occupants escaped death, but many others were instantaneously killed.

"When reports of the magnitude of the disaster reached Frank it was learned that the whole of the northern face of Turtle Mountain had slipped. The shock resulting from the precipitation of millions of tons of rock into the valley, while demolishing comparatively few houses, shook the foundations of the majority and rendered them uninhabitable. Many hundreds of people have been forced to live in the open or under such temporary shelter as is procurable. The railway lines are covered with from ten to forty feet of rock. Telegraph wires are down and communication is being conducted on one wire running west, which is so blocked with private messages of inquiry from outside that it is with the greatest difficulty that Press matter can be sent.

"At dusk rock was still falling on the town, and it is impossible to venture within half a mile of the mines. The streets are crowded. The women are behaving heroically."—Reuter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	11	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	5	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	11	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	11	8	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	40	44	117
Total plague deaths to date	261,129	113,082	
Same date last year	29	26	96

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to us, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

TREE PLANTING ON BLACK COTTON SOILS.

A perusal of the Weather Reports during the last week, or so, writes a Madras Correspondent, shows that, as is usual in the hot weather, the temperature of the Ceded Districts is considerably higher than that of any other part of the Presidency. One of the principal causes of this is that an immense plain of what is known as black cotton-soil extends through them. This black soil is the result of decomposition of dark grey, green or black rock called Basalt, Dolerite, Trachyte, etc.—or collectively Trap—which contains far less silica (sand-forming material) and considerably more iron, lime, potash, soda, etc., (clay-forming materials) than most other rocks, making this soil more compact and less porous than most other soils. The depth of the colour of the soil and the iron in it cause it to absorb heat very readily and being retentive of water, it requires and absorbs a very large amount of heat to expel the moisture from the innermost recesses. In the hot weather, this heat absorbed is radiated again at night when the sun's rays are removed, and consequently the surrounding air is kept perpetually hot. In the cold weather, however, there is still a large amount of moisture in the soil and the heat remains absorbed there, and consequently the temperature is considerably reduced. This accounts for the large variation of the temperature in this area at different seasons as compared with most other parts of the Presidency.

The Trap rocks are supposed to have been derived from the flow of lava from a prehistoric volcano, which lava at one time evidently covered the whole area from Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, to Rajahmundry, in the Godavery District: and the result is the black soil prevalent throughout that area. The heat of these soils is due not only to the innate nature of the soil, however, but also to the fact that only very few trees will grow there and shade it, and reduce the evaporation from it, and consequently the heat. Mr. Ribbentrop, in his "Forestry in British India," says:—"The forest alone without the cover of dead leaves diminishes the evaporation by 62 per cent., as compared with that in the open, . . . Forests with an undisturbed covering of dead leaves and vegetable mould lessen the evaporation, as compared with that in the open by 84 per cent."

The principal reasons why most species of trees will not flourish on this soil are the following. The soil not being porous, but, retentive of water, becomes water-logged in the rains and the roots tend to rot and develop fungoid growth. Secondly—the soil, being very compact, it is difficult for the roots to penetrate it, and their development becomes arrested so that they cannot take up a proper amount of nourishment for the plant. Thirdly—the soil not being permeable no reservoir of subsoil moisture is formed as in silicious soils, whence in the hot weather the damp rises through the soil by capillarity; but the whole of the moisture dries out and cannot be replenished, and there is practically none left for the rootlets of the plant, which become scorched and die off. Fourthly—the soil cracks badly and the fibrils of the roots, the principal organs of nutrition, are torn off with the fissuring of the ground. Lastly—the mineral constituents of the soil are such as to greatly develop saline matters, which are injurious to ordinary vegetation. However, although a very large percentage of arboreous species cannot exist thereon, there is still a very fair number, from which a selection could be made, which will grow, and it is proposed to give a list of them for surely, not only to cover the ground, to reduce evaporation and lessen the heat, but also to relieve the monotony of this treeless expanse, some steps ought to be taken to plant it up; not to make a dense forest out of existing cultivation—an unpractical proposal—but to plant up in waste areas, along the edges of fields, streams and cart tracks, in marshy grounds and in saline soils.

The best known trees that should succeed are mango, neem, tamarind, jack, figs, soap-nut, jujube tree, wood apple, bael, silk cotton, portia, mohwa, blue plum, and nux vomica; these all give both a fair amount of shade and useful products. The family Leguminosae, which contributes largely to the crops of black soils (such as indigo, gram, and pulses of various sorts), furnish also a fair number of trees which thrive thereon, and includes; velam or tumma, babuls (Acacia); vagai or dirisana, Indian walnuts—including rain tree (Albizzia); pungam or kanuga, Indian beech (Ponamia); agati or avisi (Sesbania); muruka or moduga (Erythrina and Butea); konnai orrala, karankonnai or simatangedu, avaram or tangedu (Cassia); kodukapuli or simachinta, ingadulcis (Pithecolobium); vanni or jammi (Prosopis); and ati or ari (Bauhinia); whilst other families contribute kiluvai or konda mamidi (Balsamodendron) wodiya or gumpini; Odina advani or gorintabenna (Lawsonia) pimuuram or pedamam (Ailanthus); munjunda or gar (Balanites) (Calotropis); moringai or mongga horse raddish (Moringa); alanji or wudaga (Alangium), kadamba or ganspu (Nauclea, Adina, etc.); nuna or maddi (Morinda), opa or gonni, tooth-brush tree (Salvadora); naravili or iriki (Cordia); kadali or simachinangi, queen's flower (Lager-stroemia); and kappila or kunkumu (Mallotus; of palms, the cocoanut, palmyra and rattan also the thorny and male bamboos. These names have purposely been given in detail as so frequently has a list of such trees been demanded, the first and second being the Tamil and Telugu names, respectively outside, and the botanical names, inside the brackets.

This article would not be complete without giving some information in respect of the uses of these trees. Very good timber is obtainable for building, furniture, carts and agri-cultural implements etc, from neem, jack blue plum, nux vomica, acacias, albizzias, konnai, vanni, portia, Kadamb, kadali, not to speak of palmyras and bamboos, For light boxes and planking, mango silk, cotton, agati, maruka, pimaram, moringai, and kadamba are used. The figs, agati, muruka, mallam, kiluvai, wodiya and moringai grow, like large cuttings, when branches are planted in the ground and are used in this way for picotta poles, house posts, betel vine supports, and other purposes. Almost all do for fuel, and opa twigs are especially esteemed for tooth-brushes. Some of the bushy babools, henna, maruka, kodukapuli, kiluvai, virali and nanjunda, being mostly thorny, form very good hedges. As ornamental trees, besides mango and other shade givers referred to above, the agai, and rain trees, with their green and pink tassel-like flowers, the kadambas with their golden, yellow, and the queen's flower tree are especially noticeable.

Good fibre can be obtained from muruka, ati and naravilla bars and yerrukam stems, and from the palms and bamboos; and a floss from the fruits of the silk cotton and yerrukam. Dyes are available from the wood of jack; wood, flowers and fruit of portia, flowers muraka, leaves of henna, root of nuna and fruits of kappila whilst Indian yellow is procured from the urine of cows fed on mango leaves. Tanning materials are derived from the barks of portia, jujube trees, mango, wodiya, babuls, vaigai, cassias, muruka, vanni, blue plum, kadam bar, the leaves of mango, henna, pimaram, and the fruits of jujube, mango (kernels) babul, bael, and others, whilst the bark of blue plum is used to precipitate Indigo, and of white babul in distilling arracks. Perfumes are obtained from the flowers of farnesian babul, henna, kadamba, and alanji, and incense from the gum-resin of kilwai. The various uses of palms and bamboos are too numerous for description here. The leaves of muruka and naravili are used as platters the leaves of agati, leaves, fruits and roots of moringai, leaves and fruits of opa, as vegetables, condiment and for curries; the fruits of mango, tamarind, jack, figs, jujube woodapple, bael, blue plum, kadukapuli, vanni, alanji, naravili, cocoanut, palmyra, and flowers of mohwa, are edible.

The leaves of neem, bael, pungam, agati, muruka konnai, karankonnai, avaram, kodukapali virali, yerrukam, and moringai are good for field manure. The fruits of soap-nut and naujunda afford saponin or soap material; the seeds of neem portia, woodapple, naujunda, jujube, moringai, vagai, kodukapuli, pungam, tamarind, henna, mohwa, opa, nux vomica and cocoanut furnish valuable oils for culinary, illuminating, lubricating soap and candle making, or medicinal purposes and parts of most of them are used medicinally in one way or another, The milky juice from the yerrukam gives an excellent gutta percha and it is quite possible that later the milk juice of the mohwa and some of the figs may be utilised for the same purpose or for India-rubber.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st May.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon the 23rd instant, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

WE have had our "Shakspeare Day," says the "Pall Mall," and Germany is preparing for its "Goethe Day." In this country we are offering honour slowly but surely in greater measure each year to our national poet. Germany, so far as present appearances seem, is going in the direction. For Weimar "Goethe's Day," if not the other maddest and merriest of all the year, has been its most notable Festlichkeit. This year the celebrations in honour of Germany's greatest poet and playwright have been fixed for May 24, but to the poignant grief of the members of the Goethe Society the home-coming of the young Archduke Wilhelm Ernst and his bride seems calculated to divide the attention of the Weimarites, and meantime, unless happier arrangements can be made, Goethe's memory is likely to be subordinated to the entry of the Royal couple.

THE GOLD STANDARD FOR CHINA.

SUGGESTIONS BY A JAPANESE EXPERT.

DR. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank in Japan, and one of the cleverest financial experts in that country, has given his views on a gold standard for China. The "Japan Times" publishes the following translation from the "Kokumin Shimbun":—

Whether in view of the necessity of paying her national debts or in view of the development of her trade with foreign nations, or in view of the necessity of having a uniform currency system throughout the Empire or judging from the general tendency of the world with regard to the currency question,—from any of these points of view there seems to be no doubt that China must adopt sooner or later, a gold standard. Japan would, on account of her own interests, be bound to assist her neighbour in the latter's endeavours to put into practice the above policy. It would not be a difficult task for China to maintain the gold standard once it had been adopted by her. The reasons are, first, that the amount of gold produced in China is not small; secondly, that in her trade with silver countries the sum of imports exceeds that of exports, while in her trade with gold countries, the exports exceed the imports, thus giving her great facilities for attracting gold to her own market; and thirdly that if the money brought home by the Chinese emigrants from abroad be in the form of gold, the yellow metal thus transmitted to China from foreign countries will reach an enormous sum.

As to the procedure of practically adopting the gold standard, the following steps should be taken by the Chinese authorities:—

(1) Gold coins should be made legal tender.

(2) The districts within which the legal tender is to be put in circulation shall be limited for the time being to the open ports, and in other places the use of silver coins shall be allowed only for a certain number of years.

(3) For the time being, a certain ratio between the silver coins used in the internal commerce of the country and the legal tender shall be arbitrarily fixed by law, and the payment of taxes and the settlement of business transactions shall be carried out according to that ratio.

(4) The legal value of silver shall be changed from time to time according to the change in its market value.

(5) The legal value of silver shall be fixed at a rate little lower than its market value. This is to facilitate the accumulation of gold in the country.

(6) The circulation of the copper coins which are in use at present shall be prohibited after a certain fixed date.

(7) Besides the legal tender, auxiliary coins of silver and copper shall be struck.

(8) The (present legal tender) silver coins issued by the Chinese Government shall be changed for gold ones according to the market value.

(9) The rates of the Customs duties and internal taxes which are fixed in terms of the Haikwan tael as the standard shall be converted into terms of gold according to the market ratio between gold and silver prevailing at the time of the adoption of the gold standard.

(10) All the coins acceptable in the payment of the Customs duties shall be treated as legal tender.

(11) A central bank shall be established and it shall take up the business of converting silver coins into gold ones and discharge several other functions.

(12) At the same time, a convertible note system shall be adopted, and the central bank shall be entrusted with the issue of these notes.

(13) The weight and quality of the legal tender coins as well as the auxiliary pieces shall be made equal to those of Japan.

(14) The work of striking the legal tender and the auxiliary coins shall for the present be entrusted to the Imperial Government Mint of Japan or to some other trustworthy mint according to circumstances.

(15) The amount of the legal tender coins which are to be circulated at the open ports at the time of the adoption of the gold standard shall be 50,000,000 yen that is to say one-tenth of the total volume of the present foreign trade of China.

(16) A gold loan to the value of 50,000,000 yen shall be issued by the Government to obtain the specie required for putting the above scheme into practice.

(17) The amount of auxiliary coins shall be fixed at about 1,000,000,000 yen; the average amount per head of the population being 2½ yen.

(18) On the basis of 3 yen per capita—the ration in Japan—the limit of note issue on security may be put at 1,200,000,000 yen, but for the present it would be wise to follow a cautious policy and fix the limit at only 300,000,000 yen.

The above are the principal steps which China should take in adopting the gold standard. Supposing auxiliary coins are to be issued to the value of 1000,000,000 yen, the Chinese Government will not sustain much loss by the demonetisation of silver Nor will that Government find it difficult to relieve her financial difficulties, for supposing that convertible notes are issued against the security reserves to the amount of 300,000,000 yen, part of the sum may be borrowed the Government without paying any interest.

As soon as the gold reserve in China reaches 100,000,005 yen, she will be able to extend the gold standard throughout the Empire. Then she will find herself in possession of a total circulating media of 1,400,900,000 yen, composed of 100,000,000 yen of gold coins (or notes issued against specie reserves), 300,000,000, yen in convertible notes issued against the security reserves, and 1,000,000,000 yen in auxiliary pieces of silver and copper.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE,

MAY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication Saigon Bangkok difficult Telegrams subject to delao.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...		
Teheran	20	2	29 p m	...	...
Suez	20	2	3 p m	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 20th May 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	5	0	
" Karachi	0	48	0	1
" Madras	0	13	0	5

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 16th May 1903, by Council Bills	2,439,823
	By Gold	......
3.	Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1903 to 31st March 1904	14,560,177

THE formation of an experimental summer camp at Ziarat for British troops at Quetta has been sanctioned. The camp will be open from 1st June to 15th September, and 600 men will be sent there in the first instance, to be subsequently augmented if the site selected proves to be in all respects suitable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS IN QUEENSLAND.

NOTWITHSTANDING the baffling nature of the disease and the long series of "hopes deferred," hundreds of earnest workers throughout the world continue to persevere in efforts to find a cure for cancer. Encouraged by the intense interest displayed by the King in the question the research has been nowhere more enthusiastically prosecuted than in England and her Colonies. From time to time new theories, and what were believed to be fresh and important discoveries, have stimulated hope, but up to the present the most careful investigations by English as well as other distinguished medical men have shown that there still remains only one accepted treatment—the surgeon's knife. Despite past failures the crusade against one of the most terrible enemies of the human race is more vigorously conducted than ever, and no new process that gives the slightest promise of a solution of the problem is set aside without serious consideration. Out of the South from far-off Queensland there has come recently news which has arrested the attention of one of England's most distinguished surgeons and shed one more ray of hope on the baffling problem. Some little time ago Sir Horace Tozer, the Agent-General for the Colony in this country, received a letter from a farmer named Braun, residing in the Mackay district, inquiring whether any reward was offered in England for the discovery of a cure for cancer. Sir Horace replied that to the best of his belief no reward of the nature indicated was available. Inquiring into the curious communication, Sir Horace ascertained that Braun, who was stated to be a sufferer from cancer, one day ate some raw molasses, with which he was feeding his horses, and, finding relief, continued the treatment, and was ultimately cured of whatever was the disease from which he was suffering. He had been under the care of Dr. A. P. Henzell, the resident surgeon of the Mackay Hospital, and that gentleman was impressed by the case. A relatively small hospital like that in Mackey could not afford an adequate field for experiment, but Dr. Henzell seems to have been able to obtain results from the limited test he had applied to the treatment that rendered, in his opinion, further investigation desirable by the profession.

Desirous that the fullest light should be shed on the matter, Sir Horace cabled to his Government requesting that every particular regarding the experiments might be sent. A full report is now on its way to this country, and until that arrives judgment must be suspended. In addition to the farmer Braun, two cases seem to have been treated by Dr. Henzell. With regard to one patient, named Conroy, Dr. Henzell is stated to have had no doubt that the man was a cancer sufferer. At the time the "molasses treatment" was applied, Conroy's condition was "almost without hope," and the man is now "cured." On a second case, that of a man named Millington, Dr. Henzell cannot say in the absence of operation that the growth was true cancer, but from all the tests he applied he believed it to be cancer, and under the experimental treatment the growth was eradicated. Both were cases of stomachic growths. How the molasses are applied, and whether they differ from other molasses, are not stated.

In view of the deep interest shown in the matter by a distinguished London surgeon, Sir Horace has arranged that two barrels of molasses shall be sent to England to be used in experiment at the Brompton and Middlesex Hospitals.

Cancer, it may be mentioned, is very prevalent in Australia. During the past five years it has accounted for 12,533 deaths in the Commonwealth.

AN IRISH "SENSATION."

SECRET RECORDS TO BE DESTROYED.

THE Belfast "Evening Telegraph," a Conservative organ, and closely identified with Orange institution, has published a sensation article regarding Ireland. The "Daily Chronicle" published extracts from this article, which says that public fears regarding the disquieting rumours of self-government for Ireland have not been removed by assurances given to the contrary by prominent members of the Cabinet. After stating that a return had been ordered of men in the Royal Irish Constabulary whose period of service is over five and under twenty-five years, evidently for the purpose of making arrangements for the reduction of the force, the article states that information of a much more alarming nature has been obtained, and proceeds:—

For many years, notably since the Phœnix Park murders, and more especially since the Parnell Commission, a large staff of detectives has been employed in this country engaged in what is known as secret service work. Their duty has been to observe and record the movements of those who have been prominently connected with agrarian and political movements in Ireland. In the course of the last twenty years some sensational evidence has been collected. Despite the recognised importance of these records, and the vast public expense at which they have been collected, during the past few days an order has been issued from Dublin Castle commanding that special precaution be taken to see that every single one of these records is conveyed to the headquarters of the several districts the commanding officer of which must in person witness their complete destruction by fire. Like the pasonal lamb, not a vestige of them is to be permitted to remain, and the instructions upon this point are particularly explicit. Exactly what all this portends is the conundrum to be solved. If one assumes a measure of self-government and the handing over of State papers, etc., to the body responsible for the administration of this local self-government, a reason for the extreme precautions to be taken for the destruction of all the records is at once apparent. The plain meaning of this order is that the Irish Government have in effect proclaimed an amnesty to all parties involved. The destruction of these documents is the destruction of the only evidence that could convict them, so that the power of the Government in this direction is thus destroyed, even should the disposition or the necessity to prosecute afterwards arise.

It is further stated that the police force in Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Derry, and probably Waterford is to be localised. The article concludes; "The plain fact must be faced. Some understanding has, beyond all doubt, been arrived at between the Irish Government and the Nationalist party. The sudden cessation of all agrarian crime at the bidding of United Irish League in districts where it has hitherto been rampant, the zeal which the Nationalist leaders are displaying in their efforts to aid the Government in situations where their interest has hitherto been all the other way, is ominous. It is easy to understand that services like these are not rendered without quid pro quo, and in the best-informed circles the belief prevails that the reward will be a further step in the direction of self-government—the Mecca of all Nationalist ambitions. Complete self-government in the immediate future, in view of the official denials, is improbable, but an agglomeration of county councils to take the form, say, of provincial councils, could easily be conceded. The step would not, perhaps occasion great apprehension, and would pave the way for a further proposal later on of one great council, which would in some measure be an Irish Parliament. The fruition of the Nationalist ideas would thus have been diplomatically attained."

THE following Resolution of Government has just been issued:—"Under the existing practice in the Bombay Presidency, the titles of Khan Bahadur or Rao Bahadur and of Khan Saheb or Rao Saheb are enjoyed by several classes of officials by virtue of their appointments. These titles are time-honoured, honorific styles in India which it is desirable to reserve for bestowal as a special mark of favour, emanating solely and directly from his Excellency the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown, and conferable only by Sanad issued by His Excellency. The use of these titles by certain classes of native officials has been abandoned in other parts of India where formerly it was in vogue, and no special difficulties have arisen and no complaints have been made of any loss of prestige from the change. It is believed that a similar restriction of their use in the Bombay Presidency will commend itself to the native community as a whole. It is, therefore, directed that the use of these titles as ex-officio forms of address shall be discontinued in future. The Accountant-General is requested to revise the Quarterly Civil List due for issue on July 1st so as to eliminate these ex-officio titles therefrom.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE "Daily News" is exercised because M Sargant desires that the Colonies should adopt th Wykehamical model of public school, it say "It is remarkable that the one efficient departmen of State—the Navy—is controlled by men who hav been deliberately deprived of a public school ed cation." Would the "Daily News" be surprise to hear that Lord Selborne, who "controls" th Navy, and who, by his great reform has set himse to build up a public school for its future officers, a Wykehamist?

Our contemporary says the St. James, which is ve jaundiced, probably because the Government ha remitted the corn duty, proceeds with this glorio effort in definition—Scholars are called pedan because scholars are so frequently embeded ignorance. As a man might say, a horse called a gee-gee o au e a horse is so frequentl embedded in straws. Our contempory doesn't lik the Public Schools because they have not sufficie 'reverence intellectual courage for its taste. Tha is to say, that when intellectually courageous peopl abuse British soldiers and comfort the enemies the King the public school boy is shocking apt t about Pro-Boer.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" notes the coincidenc that in the columns St. Game's Gazette, and i own there appeared on the same day reference t the not quite new-laid joke about the sun neve setting on British empire, because it neve rise, We would remind our contemporary, say the St. James that this is not the only occasion which the long arm of Policeman coindence ha collared us both. When the Japanee Alliance w announced, we each entitled our leading artic dealing with it, Rose and Chrysanthemum "—t Pall Mall Gazette" a day later than ourselves; fact which assures us that coincidence was at wor for borrowing would have been to naive. We e shake hands cordially over the greatness of respective minds.

MUCH injury having been done in North Italy reckless destruction of timber, some Turin sch masters, says a contemporary, conceived the of impressing on the youthful mind the value trees by reviving the ancient ceremony of bless the trees. " So the children were dressed in wh and marched out to a neighbouring hill where th larches were planted and a blessing invoked on t woods of Italy. " But the lesson would have be more impressive if instead of larches, birch tr had been planted and a practical illustration there utility had accompanied the lecture on fore ry which formed part of the day's entertainment.

A curious gentleman, one Palk, who describ himself as the "organising agent 'Temperan Ironsides,'" writes to the "Daily News" in hi glee because "Grand Lodge" of the Good Te plars has passed a resolution to the effect that person connected directly with the liquor tra should hold any official position in the Christi Church. A rare apostle of charity, truely! winds up, "'If all other Temperance Societies a the various Churches were to fall into line, t existence of the Temperance Ironsides would come unnecessary. May that glorious day speedi come!" To which we say, cordially, Amen! B we have yet to learn that Mr. Touch-not-th unclean-thing Polk ever was "necessary."

A manufacturer of tinned meats has been convic ed at the instance of the Municipal Laboratory Paris for selling preserved "venison," "hare "larks," etc., which was exclusively composed retired cabhorses. But most of the witnesses wh appeared testified to the excellence of the firm product, and quite scouted the idea of its bei horse—made game of it, in fact.

A French conscript has committed suicide becau he could not make up his mind to leave his wife a infant for three years' military service. His soli tude was evidently not on their account, unless reasoned that he could easily be replaced if he w into the next world, but not s easily if he on went into barracks.

This is the close of a letter contributed to th Daily Mail "on the fascinating subject of "Swe Seventeen" :—I remember my own tadpole days a sigh as I wonder whether I was quite old enoug before I was taken out of the water. The life-ch ges this correspondent appear to have been unusu varied and remarkable. A tadpole—and then daffodil!

Colonel Bowdler, we learn, has undertaken to gi the country ten bearer-companies who could mob lise within twenty-four hours. We suppose that, future, when the R.A.M.C. goes forth to war it wi not be mobilised, but bowdlerised.

Mr. Sanator Hanna prefers girl stenograph because, he says, they are "more industrious brighter, quicker, and a great deal safer" than th coarser sex. Our gallantry compels us to concede a the claims—except the last.

A brilliant assembly was present at the marriag of the Grand Duke of Saxony to the Prince Caroline of Reuss (Elder Branch), which was cele brated at Buckeburg, in the chapel of the Castl The Emperor had on his arm the Queen of Holland while the Dutch Prince Consort escorted the Prin cess of Schaum-burg-Lippe. The congregatio included many other distinguished guests.

Taking one consideration with another, the life a fallen Vizier, like that of a policeman, is not happy one, so Said Pasha has found to his cos Ever since his fall and flight he has been under th surveillance of the police. He left his home in ful regalia to attend a Court ceremony, but was met the door by a policeman, and invited to re-ente The British Ambassador complained that this wa not what was promised when Said left the asylu of the British Embassy—and this complaint mad the espionage closer still. The Russian Ambassado left his card at the ex-Vizier's house a few day later, and it was sent direct to Yildiz Kiosk. The we complained, and things are still the same, Poo Said is in the toils.

The opera which Puccini hopes shortly to complet has already been secured for the English stage. A English manager whose name has not transpire was recently in Milan, where all arrangements wer concluded with Puccini's publisher. The name the opera, as has already been stated is Madam Butterfly.

Dancing, and ballet dancing especially, is almos a passion in Russia, and Mdlle, Schetchinsk the foremost danseuse of the Empire, is queen o the ballet in a sense that no priestess of Terpsichor could ever claim to be before. She inhabits one o the finest houses in St. Petersburg, rides and driv horses that are the envy of all beholders, living great style, and is the idol of the city. Mdlle Schetc inska has just received offers to make a tour in t United States on fabulous terms, but doubts a are expressed as to whether St. Petersburg w consent to lose sight of its favourite for so long period.

It is doubtful if the dykes of Holland, those tra tional bulwarks of a nation against the oce have for many years been subjected to a strain heavy as during the past week or two. From near all the provinces come reports of floods, and fro The Hague to Delft the country is under water. is feared that many of the dykes will collapse.

That last anodyne of human ills, the guillotin has at last experienced the bitterness of the evicte and so far no man offers compensation for distur ance. For fifty-two years it dwelt in placid conte at La Grande Roquette, and during that period ha given the quietus to 200 human heads. After suc a lengthened period of meritorious service, th efficiency of which nobody who ever enjoyed it ha been heard to question, it is hard to be dispossess but the sale of the famous prison leaves no alt native, and there is still considerable uncertai as to where the guillotine will finally settle to a ne lodgment.

The Lancet thinks that too much time is sp over golf, and that men bring to bear on the g an industry and a devotion to detail which oug be expended upon more serious things. This of enthusiasm for a form of recreation cann regarded as merely a struggle to maintain the s ard of physical health on which mental depends. It must rather be looked upon as imm ate attention to a fascinating sport, and m guarded against like any other form of exce no one can play golf really well without the s of much time, the working man is soon to a parting of three ways, Men should r undoubted good that is offered to them by in their round of toil and by brisk exercise hill and heath, and let those of them wh brilliant exponents of golf recognise cheerf excellence can only come by the neglect important things.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND B few drops of the liquid "Floriline" spr wet tooth brush produces a pleasant la thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, prev stops decay, gives to the teeth a pec whiteness, and a delightful fragrance It removes all unpleasant odour arisin ed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The F line" being composed in parts of Hon herbs is delicious to the taste, and toilet discovery of the age. Of al Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Fa London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I suppose there were plenty of people who, like myself, felt long ago something like a thrill when they read the word "Chancellor of the Exchequer" and when they knew that behind this mystic title there was the intensely interesting personality of Galdstone or of Disraeli. Nobody could profess to be similarly moved at the mention of the title now; or to regard the man who stands behind it as bearing any resemblance, either in his personality or his career, to the mighty and portentous beings who belonged to those eighties. Gladstone lent to the great office the brilliancy of stupendous financial genius; Disraeli gave it the even greater glamour of one of the most romantic careers ih the great volume of successful and dazzling adventurers. Mr. Ritchie is simply a City man of business who deal with the Budget of an Empire with the same sobriety of manner andl of phrase as if he were presiding over the annua meeting of the Union Bank.

And yet Mr. Ritchie is an interesting personality after his own fashion. In some respects, indeed, he is one of the potent influences also of the house of commons and this is the more remarkable because it is difficult to say what it isexactly which gives him his influence. He,is not a good speaker; indeed,he is a bad speaker, he has no commanding knowledge. Up to the time he entered Parliament he was a Scotch jute merchant and possibly he has never been half a month of his life outside the narrow bounds of these isles.Nor has he any advantage of birth of family connection.He is one of the few exceptions in the present Government of a man who is entirely cutside the social rank of the Cecils or the other great houses, Nor is Mr. Ritchie's position to be attributed to personal popularity among his own political friends and associates. Indeed, there is a section of the younger Tories which I believe, pretty cordially detests him; he is regarded as an interloper on sacred preserves.

And yet there he is, holding one of the three or four great offices in the Government; stepping from one great position to another; and now in chage of the finances of the nation. This is but a small part of his record as a Minister. Few people outside the House of Commons know it for Mr. Ritchie is not a man to attract public attention but there is no man in the House who has passed so many and such large measures. It was Mr. Ritchie who created the London County Council it was Mr. Ritchie who amended the Factories Act; it was Mr. Ritchie who passed the Licensing Act; which has recently produced so mnch turmoil among the publicans, All these measures were highly contention affected powerful interseets; were vigorously opposed and not a single one of them had a clause which did not bristle with difficulties. And yet Mr. Ritchie carried them through. It is this success in carrying measures which accounts for the dislike of him in certain quarters in his own party. He is regarded as a wolf in sheep's clothing; in other word, as a Radical anxious and successfuly carrying Radical legislation while a Minister in a Conservative Government.

I Must say at once that I do not believe there is the least ground for charging Mr. Ritchie with Radicalism; he belougs. it is true, to the democratic section of the Tory Party. but he is not in the least a Radical. The reasons of his success are that he is very adroit, watches how things are going with consummate skill, knows when to be pliant and when to be obstinate, and has great force of character. It ir this force of character which baffles his enemies and enables him to withstand many attacks. The broad shoulders, the Law-bonad strength, the features mossivo wnd pronounced, the heavy and virile stride, and the quite self-control—all these things mark the typical Scotchman. Indeed, that sums it up; Mr. Ritchie is a success, because he is so thoroughly Scotch.

Mr. Arthur Eliot is also a Scotchman, but he is the very antithesis of Mr. Ritchie. He is slight, fine. almost delicate in appearance. The face, long, thin, with finely-chiselled features, and very sensitive, is that of a thinker and a scholar, and Mr. Eliot has really been more of a thinker and a scholar than a politician. He held up to his acceptance of the post vacated by Mr. Hayes Fisher, the highly honourable and scholarly office of editor of the Edinburgh Review. His speeches have always been those, too, of the scholar rather than of the party man. Literary and graceful in form, independent and origanal in idea, they were always pleasent relief amid much that was commonplace in the general utterance of the House of Commons. It is curious that two such opposite types should be in the same Government—the keen, hard, robust, rough-hewn man of business in Mr. Ritchie; the refined, delicate, erudite aristocrat in Mr. Eliot. But then it is no greater than the contrast between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

Which brings me to the question which members of Parliament now and then still discuss. In Mr. Chamberlain's ambition yet satisfied, or does he still long to reach the climax of all political careers—the Premiership? Opinions differ. Some people think that he is watching with vigilant eye the mistakes which Mr. Balfour is supposed to be making, and that he hopes to see the hour of inevitable disaster when his party will insist on calling him to the top as the one man who can avert defeat. Others have the theory that Mr. Chambarlain accepts the fact that he has got as far as he can now go, and that advancing years, hard wark. and his recent accidente have taken off a little of the zest of his once exuberant ambition. The only time I have heard Mr. Chamberlain speak since his return from South Africa, he appeared to me a very jaded man. But then he had been going through a lot of winnings and dinings and receptions, and these things are enough to break the strength of any man. Altogether, I may sum up the Parliamentary situation by saying that many people expect this to be one of the most interesting Sessions we have had for many years, with all kinds of possibilities.

Apropos of the illness of the Earl of Devon—now in his 92nd year—sixty years ago the late Earl presided over a Royal Commission on the Irish land question, the first commission appointed to inquire into the subject. The present Earl, now full of years, and failing greatly, has lived to see the probable conclusion of the bitter controversy. The history of the earldom is romantic. Created 800 years ago. it was dormant for 265 years, and was only revived in 1831 through the skill and learning of Sir Harris Nicholas, the great genealogical authority. Sir Harris, when studying the patent, noticed the omission of two Latin words which usually appeared in such documents and which prevented the succession of collateral heirs in the absence of the prohibition. Viscount Courtenay had the right to the earldom, and after a stiff fight in the House of Lords the contention was upheld, and the earldom was revived.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has lately been promoted Field-Marshal, is of Devonshire descent. His grandfather, Matthew Wood, was the son of a serge manufacturer of Tiverton and afterwards of Exeter, and at eleven years of age was at work in his father's factory. When he was fourteen years old he was apprenticed to Mr. Newton, an Exeter druggist, and, after travelling in the drug trade, upon the completion of his indentures he commenced business as a chemist in London. Subsequently he became a hop merchant, and waselected Alderman. He served as Sheriff in Waterloo year, and was afterwards Lord Mayor as well as an M.P. for London. He was created a baronet in 1837. His eldest son was the father of Sir Evelyn Wood, and his second son was the Right Hon. Sir William Page Wood, who after serving as Solicitor-General and Vice-Chancellor was in 1868 appointed Lord Chancellor and raised to the peerage as Lord Hatherley,a title which bacame extinct upon his death without issue in 1881. Miss Wood, sister of Sir Matthew Wood, married Mr. John Rendle, of Tiverton, and their grandchildren include the Rev. Phillip Wood Loosemore, and the Rev. Robert Wood Loosemore, the late Mr. Loosemore having married Miss Rendle.

Lord Wolseley has for some years been rather out of sight. But the fact that a member of the brilliant body of officers who used to be called his "gang" has recently been raised to a dignity equal to his own calls mind one or two stories connected with the time when the late Commander-in Chief controlled the forces in Ireland. Once upon a time, in a South of Ireland garrison town, there was stationed an officer whom we may call X——, who had achieved a reputation almost as great as that of "Damnation Tucker for" strong language. One day Lord Wolseley was expected for an inspection, and X—— received from a brother officer a serious warning against the use of "cuss-words" while the Commander-in-Chief, who was known to hold strong views on the subject, was present.

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,, ,,	Sterling Silver Case ...	,, 45

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,,	Sterling ,, ,, ,,	,, 50
Hunting	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 54
Half-hunting	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 57

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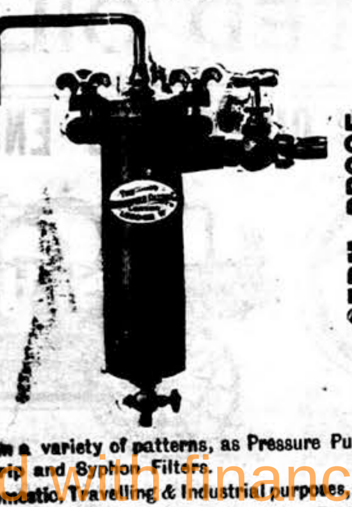

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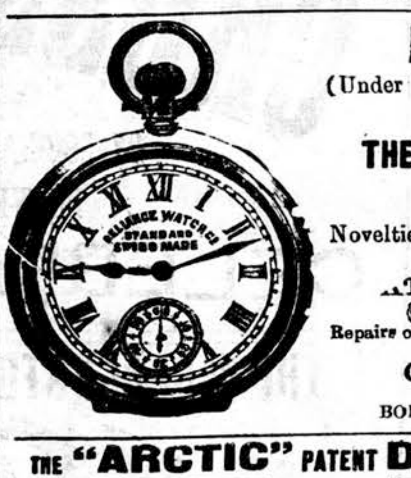

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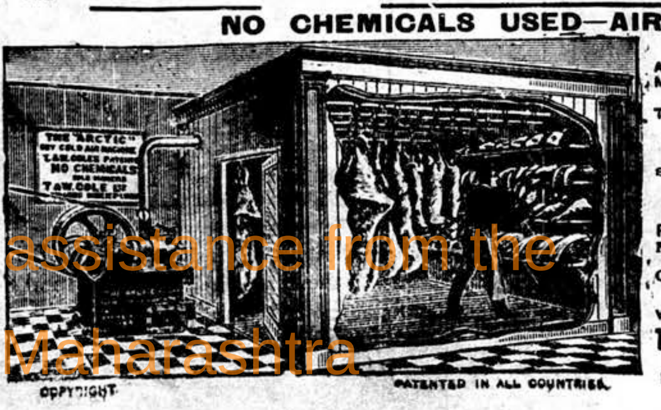

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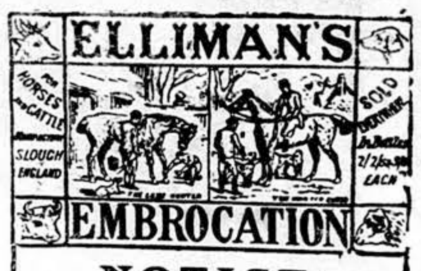

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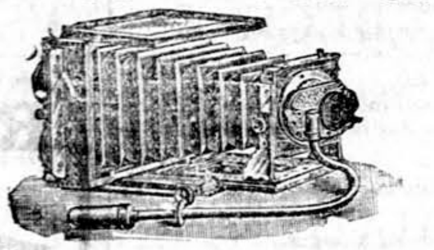

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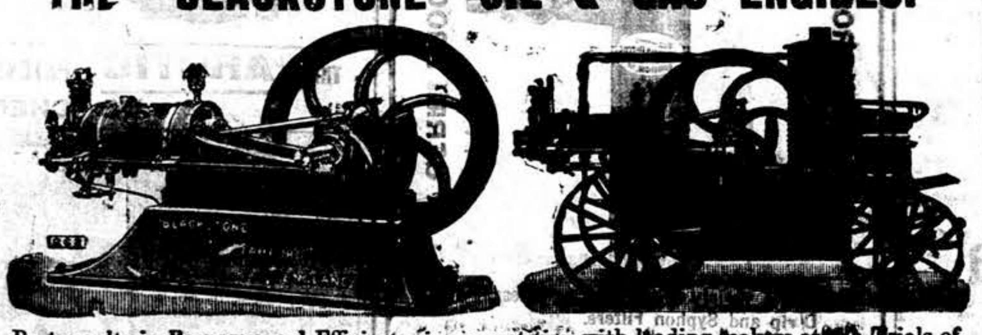

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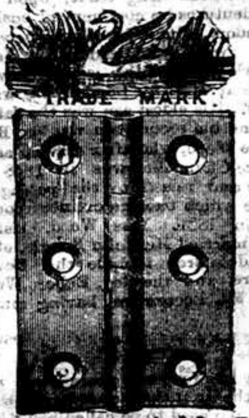

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